The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4660. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Letter from the Emperor of France to Victor Emmanuel.

The Cession of Venetia to Italy Formally Consummated.

The Austrians to Evacuate the Quadrilateral on Sept. 5.

Bavaria Declines to Form a Closer Union with Prussia.

The Prussian Treaty Repudiated by the Grand Duke of Darmstadt.

Russia and the Territorial Changes in Germany.

England Still Nervous on the Canadian Question.

The London Times Cal's for More Stingent Neutrality Laws.

Heavy Shipment of Specie to the United States.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in a letter written to King VICTOR EMMANUEL on the 11th of August, rejoices that the era of peace has returned. He says he accepted the cession of Venetia from Austria in order that the people of that country might be enabled to choose their own destiny. F ance, the Emperor adds, has exerted her influence in favor of humanity and the best interests of the people of Venetia and of Italy.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Terms of Peace Between the Two Countries.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress toward settlement, and it is generally believed that peace will be fully and finally consummated between those powers in ten days.

The Cession of Venetia Completed.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The formalities of the cession of Venetia have been ended. The Austrians are to leave Venice and the Quadrilateral on the 5th of September.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Darmstadt Refuses the Prussian Treaty.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 31—Evening.

The Grand Duke of Darmstadt refuses the Prussian treaty.

Upper Hesse is likely to be annexed to Prussia.

Bavaria Declines a Closer Union with Prussia.

MUNICH, Friday, Aug. 31—Evening.

The motion to close the union of Bavaria with Prussia was lost. The Chambers then adjourned, and will probably meet again in October.

RUSSIA.

Relations of Russia with the Neutral Powers in the Late War.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 31.

The *Journal* of to-day says that the mission of MANTEUFFEL, caused by the proposal of Russia to the neutral Powers that they participate in the territorial changes of Germany, has been ended. This proposal was not approved. Russia refrained from a further decision, but reserved liberty of action.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Russian Government, prior to the negotiation of peace, proposed to the French Emperor and the other Powers that neutrals should participate in the territorial changes occasioned by the results of the war. The proposition was not supported by France or England, and the Czar refrained from officially moving in the matter, reserving, however, liberty of action to himself in the future.

FRANCE.

The Great Tragedienne Ristori Sails for this Country.

BREST, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Transatlantic Company's steamship *Pereire* sailed to-day for New-York. Among her passengers are Mme. RISTORI, the great tragadienne, and a theatrical company of forty-five persons.

THE CANADIAN FLURRY.

Three Batteries of Artillery Sent to Quebec.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British Government, who are taking active precautionary measures.

Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

The London Times Urges a Revision of the English and American Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

The London *Times* of to-day, in view of the questions arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States, and the more recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British Government to take into serious consideration the feasibility, if not the necessity, of so extending the provisions of the neutrality laws as to hold the different Governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of that law committed by the subjects of each.

SPECIE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Sailing of the China for Halifax.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *China* sailed to-day for Halifax and Boston, with £153,000 in gold for the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Cotton market is dull, and prices have declined one-quarter of a penny per pound. The sales are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening Sep. 1.

The market has been dull, with sales to-day of 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands close at 13⅛.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon,

The Breadstuffs market is dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

The market is generally unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western 26s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Provision market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

The market is generally firmer, with a slightly upward tendency.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The Money market is unchanged. Consols are quoted at 89⅛ for Money.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

The closing price of Consols this evening was 89⅛ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The market for American Securities is steady. The quotations are:

United States Five-twenties	73⅛
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Central Shares	80

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1—Evening.

The market for American securities has ruled steady. The closing quotations are as follows: United States Five-Twenties, 73⅛; Erie Railway, 46½; Illinois Central, 79¾.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE.

The Chevalier De Piment Meets the Old Guard—The Opera Gratis—Fearful Accident After the Fireworks—Loss of Life—Description of the Panic and Crowd on the Bridge.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

It is 12, and another 15th of August is over. The last gun has been fired, the illuminations are waning, and though the gas is still struggling here and there round our public edifices, the Emperor's *fête* is over, and the citizens of the great capital are carrying their weary limbs homewards. It has been a bright, cool and exceptionally fine day. From Vincennes to Boulogne the people have everywhere worn the same joyous aspect, and since the cannon boomed from the Invalides at 6 this morning, till 12 just chimed at Notre Dame, there has been on all points one constant ebb and flow of human beings in orderly mirth and contentment. The Te Deum at the Metropolitan Cathedral was imposing and solemn, the effect of the decorations at the Hotel de Ville, on which the new steeple was inaugurated, most tas eful; but grander than all in its weakness was that procession of the old veterans of the first empire, who came tottering forward in would-be military order to the railings round the column of the Place Vendome, there to hang their annual souvenir, a wreath of immortals to the memory of their much-loved Gen. BONAPARTE. It was touching to see how these few survivors of so much glory pressed their thin ranks as they advanced with faltering march steps, each man almost supporting his neighbor and the following words were indelibly stamped on their features: "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders." There was something so simple and still so grand in that manifestation of fidelity to the greatest hero of modern times that I took no notice of their strange, quaint uniforms and faded gold lace, each thread of which are remains of campaigns such as Austerlitz, or of reverses such as Waterloo. I stood as near as I could to these long-lived heroes, and I do believe that I touched my hat as they passed me, or perhaps I took it off, I cannot say. Something de Piment-like, I am sure, I was guilty of, for when I became conscious that the Old Guard had left the place I became aware that I myself was an object of the curious investigation of a few small Parisians in kid gloves and shiny boots. They were trying to make out what part of the world I came from, while they jested over "those old fellows' shuffling march and queer, old, tumbled coats." I had a mind to ask them whether the two words *honneur* and *patrie* would ever shine on their clothes as it does on the threadbare garments of their grandfathers' brave old cotemporaries. I, however, remembered that the diminutive species of the human race before me were of Parisian origin, the peculiarity of which is a total lack of memory. They might, for all I knew, have forgotten that they had ever had any grandfathers. However much these young swells may talk about past glory, few of them would have moral courage enough to own to any relationship to a worthy grandsire whose coat was not made by DUSANTOY, or at least one of DUSANTOY's forefathers.

THE THEATRES.

With magnanimous pity, I therefore contained my indignation, turned my back to CÆSAR on the top of his column, as also to the pigmies beneath him, and proceeded down the Boulevards to have a look at the public around the theatres, which were all to open gratis. Let it not be supposed that performances of this kind are of a secondary order. The best actors are engaged by Government for the benefit of the public on these occasions, and actors know that the people are good judges, and act accordingly.

I have heard many an artist, in the full enjoyment of a European reputation, own to feeling nervous about playing before the audience of the 15th of August. They do not care about what critics may say of such and such a noise, but hiss if they don't like a man; not a word, not an *a-parté* escapes them. The crowds were as dense round the Theatre Français, where the elevated language of CAMILLE and RACINE was to be applauded, as around the Palais Royal, where language of quite a different nature has the privilege of keeping the public in one continued roar of laughter. The physiognomy of the theatre-goers was the same everywhere; anticipated pleasure and patient endurance were certainly the leading features. Many were still standing at twelve where they had taken up their position at nine, with provisions enough to support human nature in a basket. The *Petit Journal*, for one sou, afforded ample matter for mental recreation meanwhile.

I managed, though under very pressing circumstances, I must say, to get drawn along by the torrent inside of the opera where the "Africaine" had drawn more than any known opera can hold. The Imperial box was occupied by ladies and gentlemen who, on ordinary occasions, superintend the skinning of eels and distribute other such delicate viands at the halle. A few agreeablestimulants certainly were discussed in those high quarters, but I saw nothing stronger than cold meat, pie and claret, or hash ordinaire, and everything was carried on with perfect order and politeness, the spitting excepted. I left the opera after having taken note of a very unkind speech from an unshaven, discontented-looking man, who, during one of MEYERBEER's choruses, turned round to his neighbor, saying: "Don't tell me the actors play their best for such poor devils as we are; can't you see they are all singing together, so as to get the piece sooner over." Now write choruses for posterity after that, but it must be remembered that this was the only surly thing I did hear. Very splendid fireworks closed the day to the satisfaction of all parties. A few laughable volumes could be made up of all the scraps of conversation exchanged between this fun-loving people.

The French are not known to be very particular about the choice of a subject, only they are extremely cautious to avoid alluding to anything Imperial when in the streets. Thus, I heard a lady from the provinces ask a bystander if the Emperor was at the Tuileries or at St. Cloud, to which query she was gruffly answered: "Madam, I never read politics, and I know nothing about the motions of the day." I do not think a sergeant de ville could have taken offence at this. But I hear moaning under my windows; what can be the matter at this hour of night?

THE CRUSH AFTER THE FIREWORKS.

Since I wrote the above lines I have been to the Pont de la Concorde, on which many were perishing while I was relating to your readers the events of this day. The moaning and weeping which arrested my attention before I left my rooms caused me to throw open my window, and I perceived a woman in great distress surrounded by pitying neighbors. I listened, and broken phrases, such as "one hundred and fifty wounded," "fifteen dead," "fearful struggling," roused my curiosity. I drew on my coat, not that I write in shirt-sleeves, be it said, but in a long flowing dressing-gown, and rushed down stairs. The poor woman was sorely bruised, she had just returned from the *fête*, like myself, only she had been drawn into one of the most fearful crowds that will ever stand on record. It appears that all those who had been stationed on the left side of the Seine to see the fireworks were eager, when that excitement was over, to cross the bridge which leads to the Place de la Concorde, and in the centre of which rises the Egyptian obelisk, one of the illuminated attractions of the evening. Some misunderstanding of orders as to the custody of the bridge caused the multitudes who were leaving the Place to meet those who were coming toward it over the bridge, and there being no egress right and left beyond the Seine, which rolled brightly underneath, the two masses of populace met in the centre like two formidable barriers. Both pushed onward in contrary directions. A panic ensued, quickly followed by a fearful scuffle for life. Women, men and children were trodden down and crushed under foot. Some leaped in the river, choosing immediate death, or perhaps with hopes of swimming to shore to the certainty of stifling in the f arful, ever-increasing and now furious crowd. There were thousands and thousands on that bridge wrestling through impenetrable swarms of human beings, onward, onward breast to breast; prayers and curses rent the air, women shrieked frantically, arms raised to heaven were struck down, some endeavored to climb on the shoulders of others but for only a breath of air, and the wrestling, panting mass still labored in vain to force its way onward. It lasted till night was far advanced, and when that was over daylight dawned on mourners and wretchedness. Mothers had lost their children. What had become of them? Were they among the slain, or had they been carried through? Babes had been bruised to death. Bodies whom no one recognized were being carried to the Morgue, and shouts of joy had suddenly changed into wailing cries of lamentation. I did not collect all this information from the sufferer under my windows. I ran to the spot where shreds of garments littered the ground, and spots of blood marked the marble bridge. The yelling of some of those whose nerves had been shattered, and who seemed now bordering on folly, was as fearful as the moans of five of the dying, who had been carried under the shelter of an awning near at hand. I wandered from group to group, not quite useless, but horror-struck. An hour or so later those who had been attending public balls crossed that same bridge, with the strains of their last waltz on their lips, unconscious that shrieks of agony had echoed on the very spot now ringing with their profane melody.

NEW ORLEANS.

Letter from Judge Abell to Gen. Sheridan—The Cotton Crop in Texas—Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday Sep. 1.

Judge ABELL addresses a letter to Gen. SHERIDAN through the New-Orleans papers, defending himself against the charge of being a "dangerous man," and says that in his judicial station he knows nought but fidelity to State and humanity, and to the unfortunate, regardless of color.

He firmly believes that not a drop of blood would have been shed had the military been half as earnest as he in opposing the attempted usurpation. He says since the establishment of the civil authority in Louisiana the *status* of Northern men has been one of perfect safety. He tells Gen. Sheridan if he thinks the assertion correct to rejoice in it; but among good men he thinks it will not add to his rrputation.

Cotton drooping; sales 175 bales Low Middling at 33c.@34c.; receipts, 250 bales. New-York Exchange, par. Sterling Exchange, 55.

In Texas, west of the Colorado, the cotton crop is small in extent, but good in quality. So far the damage in the South by the worm is partial, but the drouth in one direction and drenching rains in others are generally complained of.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wise's Property to be Restored—Cholera Among the Troops on Craney Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 31.

A nephew of the rebel Gen. WISE arrived here yesterday morning from Richmond, with an order from Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding that Department, authorizing him to recover all the property that could be found in the Department belonging to WISE, now being used by the officers of the Government. Quite a large amount of furniture and other household goods was found hereabouts, and their possessors despoiled of them in a hasty and rather unceremonious manner. The goods were stored preparatory to being turned over to the Ex-Governor.

The recruits for the Eleventh United States Infantry stationed at Richmond, who came from New-York on the regular steamer, and were quarantined at Craney Island for the space of fifteen days, have all left there to join the regiment. During their stay on the island numerous cases of cholera made their appearance, and there were four deaths from the same disease. The disease was completely eradicated before the recruits left.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Spanish Fleet at the Society Islands—Indian Depredations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept 1.

The brig *Maria*, thirty-eight days from Society Islands, reports four vessels of the Spanish fleet still in the harbor of Papeiti. The American ship *Uncle Sam* was in the same harbor.

An Arizona paper of Aug. 23 states that 150 Indians attacked a train of eleven persons near La Paz. After a fight of three hours the savages retired, leaving 23 of their number dead.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, and the steamer *Active*, from Victoria, bring jointly $252,400 in treasure.

Arrived, bark *Gustave*, PICARD, Bordeaux; whaling bark *Mary and Susan*, New Brunswick, spoken August 3d, with 462 bbls. sperm oil this season.

The Cholera at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 31.

Thirteen new cases of cholera and 28 deaths were reported to-day.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The cholera is abating. Only seven new cases are reported to-day and sixteen deaths.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Generous Hospitalities of Auburn.

The Journey Continued to Niagara Falls.

Crowds, Speeches, Salutes and Great Enthusiasm.

Two Sons of Senator Douglas Join the Party.

Speech of President Johnson at Rochester.

The Party to Stay at the Falls Over Sunday.

AUBURN, Saturday, Sept. 1.

ACCIDENT ATTENDING THE ARRIVAL AT AUBURN.

Yesterday, on the arrival of the party at this city, a boy, the son of Mr. RICHARDSON, rushed toward the carriage to shake hands with Gen. GRANT, but in his effort to do so he fell under the wheel, thereby shattering his leg. He was conveyed to his home. Last night he sent word to Secretary SEWARD that he was anxious to see Gen. GRANT. The latter, affected by the circumstances, as related by the Secretary, last night, at 11 o'clock, attended by Surgeon-General BARNES, called at the home of the sufferer, and on parting told the youth, when he recovered, to write him a letter, and he might be of use to him.

LEAVING AUBURN.

8 A. M.—The excursion party left here, followed by the cheers of the crowd at the station, and proceeded on their way to Niagara Falls. They all speak in eulogistic terms of the hospitable and generous manner in which they were entertained.

THE CONGRATULATIONS AT CAYUGA.

CAYUGA, Saturday, Sept. 1—8:40 A. M.

Here we stopped for a few minutes. The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. CUSTER appeared on the platform and received the congratulations of the crowd.

SALUTE AND SPEECHES AT SENECA FALLS.

SENECA FALLS, Sept. 1—9 A. M.

Here a salute was fired. The thousands of spectators were enthusiastic in their manifestations. The President left the car and proceeded to the platform of the railroad station, where Judge MILLER addressed him, saying that this county (Seneca) would give a larger vote for his Administration than any other of equal population in the State. The President thanked the assembiage for their kind demonstration. It was impossible for him now to make a speech; but they must take his previous public acts as an indication of what his course would be in the future.

The other distinguished members of our party were called out and honored with cheers.

Miss TOWNSEND, of New-York, and Mrs. MARTIN, of Auburn, have joined the excursionists.

The delegation from Auburn took leave of the party at the Falls.

AT GENEVA.

GENEVA—9:20 A. M.

The party was met here as at other places on the way by enthusiastic thousands. Mr. B. SLOSSAN, on behalf of the citizens, extended a cordial welcome, and the President briefly returned his heartfelt thanks.

Gen. GRANT, and Maj.-Gens. ROUSSEAU, CUSTER and STEEDMAN and Admiral FARRAGUT were presented to the spectators and cheered. Loud calls were made for Secretary SEWARD, whose appearance was heartily greeted. Salutes were fired, and there was music from a band.

AT CLIFTON SPRINGS—A SISTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS COMES ON BOARD.

CLIFTON SPRINGS—9:50 A. M.

The train halted for a few minutes in order to afford Mr. SEWARD time to introduce the President and Secretary WELLES, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT and other prominent members of the party.

Judge GRANGER and his wife, the latter the sister of the late Senator DOUGLAS, here came on board.

As the train was passing the residence of the Judge, situated a short distance from the track, the President and Gen. GRANT went to the platform of the car, took off their hats and repeatedly bowed to Mrs. GRANGER, the mother of DOUGLAS, who was seated at the door. She is now in her seventy-eighth year. The two sons of the deceased Senator were also on the car, and received the kind attentions of the President and the other excursionists.

CANANDAIGUA, WHERE SENATOR DOUGLAS ATTENDED SCHOOL,

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday, Sept. 1.—10:15 A. M.

The President and party left the cars and were escorted to the stand erected near the hotel, adorned with flags and a portrait of Senator DOUGLAS encircled with evergreens.

Professor NOAH B. CLARK made a speech of welcome to the President, and referred to the fact that Judge DOUGLAS, when seventeen years of age, came to this neighborhood from Brandon, Vt., and entered the academy where he studied two years. Some interesting incidents were given of his early life. The Professor complimented the President on his political course, saying he was ollowing the principles advocated by the distinguished deceased, and further remarked that the people approved the President's course, and wished him God speed in his efforts to restore the Union.

The President, in reply, said the fact that DOUGLAS had resided here in early life, and that the people loved him and the principles he advocated, made this reception to him gratifying beyond the power of words to express. The kind and complimentary sentiments expressed on behalf of the citizens would strengthen him in his determination to persevere in the course which he had undertaken, believing it the best one calculated to restore peace to the whole country.

The speech was received with cheers by the multitude, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and several of them presented bouquets to the President. The reception was of a truly enthusiastic character. Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and others were introduced and shared the plaudits of the immense assemblage.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 1. Noon.

The party were received with the usual manifestations and by a dense multitude. The train halted before Congress Hall, when the Mayor of the city came on board, and together with the committee of Rochester, escorted the distinguished party to Congress Hall where they partook of lunch.

As the President, General GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and the others stepped from the platform of the car, the military gave the usual salute, music meanwhile being played, and cheers from the congregated thousands given. Salutes were also fired. There was more excitement than at any other place where we had halted since leaving Albany. The President appeared on the upper balcony of the hotel in company with Mayor MOORE, and there, in full view of the spectators, the hospitalities of the city were extended.

THE MAYOR'S REMARKS.

"This," the Mayor said, "was irrespective of party. They remembered that in the dark days of the rebellion the President took a firm stand in the midst of the faithless for the maintenance of the Union. However much they might differ from him in the policy he was pursuing, they believed he was actuated by honest motives, and had the best interests of the country at heart; and they all expressed the hope that his efforts would result in the restoration of the entire country to prosperity and tranquility."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President in response said:

"I sincerely thank you for this kind welcome which you have given me, and I will furthermore say that demonstrations like this inspire me with confidence, and encourage me in the course of policy I have pursued for the preservation of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] I rely on the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the great mass of the American people to preserve this Government in the present, as they have in past emergencies. Though the physical man is weak, and the intellect is not as strong as it ought to be, I thank God the spirit is right. [Applause.] As long as the bloo that now warms and animates me, and courses up and down my veins, the best energies of my manhood shall be devoted to the interests of the Union and the Constitution of the country. [Applause.] I see before me the colors you have borne through the conflict of battle. You are aware of the sacrifices which have been made to preserve the Union, and therefore it is not for me to recount the number of lives lost and of the maimed, and the amount of treasure expended. Now that the warlike struggle has passed, I commit to your hands—the hands of the people and the officers and soldiers, God bless them!—the flag of our country the Constitution of the United States and the Union; and permit me, in the sincerity of my heart, again to thank you for this reception and bid you farewell. [Applause.] Let me invoke the blessing of Heaven to rest upon the people of all the States. [Cheers and music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."]

Cheer after cheer was given as the President retired. Secretary SEWARD respectively introduced Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLES and Major-Gens. CUSTAR and MCCOLLOM, all of whom partook of the cheering.

The train left Rochester at 12:30. A delegation from Lockport met the President at Rochester. It was composed of GEO. C. GREEN, GAYLORD J. CLARK, N. P. CURRIER, and others.

AT BROCKPORT.

BROCKPORT—1:15 P. M.

Notwithstanding the rain a very large concourse of people greeted the Presidential party. One of the citizens extended to the President a hearty and cordial welcome, to which the President responded: These demonstrations indicate that the people of the State of New-York are going to rally around the flag of the country, and make a strong effort to restore the Union. I place in your hands, he said, our glorious flag, the ensign of the power of the Government. I consign to your hands the Constitution made by our fathers and cemented with their blood. I consign to your charge the glorious Union and the Constitution of the United States. God bless you.

Others of the party were introduced, and vociferously cheered.

AT ALBION.

ALBION—2 P. M.

The train here halted for fifteen minutes, when Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH extended a cordial welcome to the President, expressing the thanks of the citizens for his heroic devotion to the cause of the Union.

The President briefly responded.

The other distinguished excursionists were introduced, and received the cheers of all beholders. Notwithstanding the rain a large number of persons were assembled at this place.

AT MEDINA.

MEDINA—3:40 P. M.

Col. H. E. SICKLES extended hospitalities to the President as a man who so well illustrated our institutions; one of the faithful few who yielded not when the tide of treason swept over the South, and who stood now as he had always stood, devoted to the Union and the Constitution. Every place, he said, you tread becomes historic ground, and we are proud that our village is thus honored. Our wishes for your health and prosperity go with you, and we wish you God speed.

Three cheers were then given for the President, who briefly returned his thanks, saying that he could give no other indication of his future course than what was to be found in his previous declarations and official acts.

The prominent military and naval officers were also presented to the people, and received their gratulations.

AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Sept. 1—3:15 P. M.

A salute was fired and music performed. The people were here assembled in large numbers. A stand had been erected, to which the President and party were conducted amid repeated cheers. JAMES JACKSON, Jr., Esq., delivered the following address:

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the citizens of Niagara County I bid you and the distinguished gentlemen that accompany you a cordial welcome to our city and county. We meet here to-day to do honor to our civil and military authorities, to men who have been true to our beloved country in war, and who are true to the Constitution and Union in peace. Fellow citizens of Lockport and the "Cataract County," I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you ANDREW JOHNSON, President of thirty-six free and loyal States—an honor never before conferred upon any American statesman since the organization of this Republic.

Three cheers were given for the President, who said he had no language adequate to express the emotions of his bosom, caused by this cordial welcome through the representative of the people assembled. "I really," he added, "know not what to say. Why this spontaneous outpouring of the people? Is it because of anything in this man or the men with whom I come? [A voice—"It's your principles."] Or is because of some extraordinary emergency of the country? Thank God! I can respond to what your representative has said. I come, in one point of view, as the President of the United States. And in this connection permit me to say the proclamation of peace establishes the fact that there are still thirty-six stars on the flag of our country. [Cheers.] Let us be for our whole country. If I know myself, and I think I do to some extent, in the beginning of this rebellion I said that the Union conld not be broken up, and not a single stripe or star be erased from the counry's flag; but the Union would exist in perpetuity. I have gone through on that line. I opposed secession and disintegration South. I am opposed to consolidation and monarchy North. [Cheers.] I am for the Constitution and the Union our fathers made and handed down, and which is good enough for you and me. By that Constitution and Union I intend to stand. I don't mean to be driven from my position by a subsidized, corrupt and medacious press. The demonstration you give to-day assures me that the people are for the Union and the Constitution, and inspires me with new hope, and adds to the confidence I have in the integrity, intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the great mass of the people and their determination to stand by the country and not by party. [Cheers.[

The President made a few additional remarks, when the party returned to the cars and resumed their journey.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Four o'clock.—We have just passed the Suspension Bridge. The Falls of Niagara are in view, and the passengers are informed of the fact and look in that direction. Crowds are here assembled, and cheer the Presidential party; but the train hurries on, and now, at 4:20 o'clock, we are at the railroad depot. Open carriages are provided, and we are driven to the International Hotel. Thousands are assembled, and cheer the excursionists as they land and enter the hotel. There is much excitement, and calls are made for the President of the United States.

No accident has occurred on the way. All are delighted with the appearance of the country through which they have passed, and fatigue is the only thing of which they can complain.

The crowd increase in number, and the calls for the President are, if possible, more earnest than before. He appears on the balcony in company with Secretary SEWARD and AUGUSTUS PORTER. The last named then proceeds to extend a cordial welcome to the President and those who accompany him. He speaks of the President having won his present position by deeds of honesty and patriotism in the great struggle through which we have just passed. It would have been well for the country if the responsibilities of the Government had, before the rebellion began in 1860 or 1861, been in the hands of President SOHNSON and the statesman who now stands at his side.

Mr. PORTER's speech is too long; the crowd become impatient; they cheer for ANDREW JOHNSON. Mr. PORTER asks a few minutes indulgence; the shout again goes up for the President. Mr. PORTER produces his manuscript which occasions laughter; he speaks in high tones of President JOHNSON's devotion to the Constitution, the Union and civil liberty, and relates a little episode, declaring himself a prodigal, and asks that he may be excused.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is then introduced by Mr. PORTER, and the crowd again gave him three chers. The President returns his thanks for this demonstration and hopes he may be permitted to address those before him as his fellow-citizens. ["Yes, you may do so in welcome?" said a stalwart man in the crowd.] The President resuming says it was not long ago contended he was not a citizen of the United States. The Constitution provides that none but a citizen of the United States shall be President or Vice-President, as is well known. He does not purpose to make a speech, but simply to thank those present for the honor thus conferred in extending to him and his friends the hospitalities of this place. He alludes to the object for which the journey was undertaken, namely, to witness or participate in laying the corner stone of the monument to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. His allusion to the deceased statesman produces much enthusiasm. He speaks of him in generous and patriotic terms, having been associated with him in public affairs.

He was pleased with the spontaneous demonstrations he had witnessed on the way. He should feel that he was not a man if he could not be impressed by them. It was known what position he took at the commencement of the late rebellion. He was then against leading and designing men in the South who, to save Slavery, attempted to destroy our Union in order to have a separate Government of their own. When the issue was made as to whether we should give up Slavery or the Government of our fathers, he said let Slavery go, so that the Union be preserved. [Cries went up, "You were right."] The charge had recently been made that the President and some of the members of the Cabinet, and even officers of the army who had exposed themselves in support of the Union were traitors. [Cries of "Shame,," "Shame."] In this connection he makes favorable remarks concerning Secretary SEWARD. [The audience cheer in approval.] He refers to his own sacrifices and the perils through which he had passed in vindication of that serious charge. What traitorous act, he asks, have I ever committed? [Cries of "None, none."] He left his place in the Senate, where he was free from danger, and where the emolument was greater, to devote his services to the Government as the Military Governor of Tennessee. He speaks of the gradations by which he has attained his present position—first serving as Alderman in his own town, next as member of the State Legislature, then Representative in Congress, Governor of Tennessee, United States Senator, and Military Governor of Tennessee. The measure of his ambition, so far as political preferment is concerned, is full to overflowing. He would rather be an instrument in the restoration of the Southern States and the reconciliation of all the people, than be President forty times. Let the Union be restored, he exclaims, and harmony and prosperity be again given to the land. When this is done I would, like SIMEON, after he had seen the Babe of Bethelehem, exclaim, "Lord, I have seen Thy salvation; now lettest Thy servant depart in peace."

The crowd cheered; they were delighted with the remark. Instead of exciting he would ask his hearers to go with him, or he would go with them to Gilead to get a balm for the healing of the wounds of the State. But he had been called a traitor. Was there any one who could point to the single principle in the Baltimore platform, on which he was nominated, that he had violated, or which Secretary SEWARD had violated? [Several voices exclaimed, Not one. You have not done it.] The Southern States had promptly complied with what was suggested by him; they had even ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, and yet objection was made by the legislative department to their restoration to the position they have heretofore occupied in the Union. He asks whether there is any Congressman present, and some one replies "BURT. VAN HORN." He then adds that Congress is like the madman who said he had a right to shear the wolf, and because he had the right he would shear the wolf. [Laughter.] Congress claims the right to restore the States, but will not; and if anybody else endeavors to perform the work, then they would destroy this Union.

He explains and vindicates his vetoes of the two Freedmen's Bureau Bills, which, as he explains, were simply to transfer four millions of slaves to new taskmasters. If the system turned out profitably to the managers, it was well; but if not, the Government was required to pay the bill. Twelve millions of dollars annually were required to defray the expenses of the Bureau—a sum considered so large that because an equal amount was expended in one year, during JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' administration, the people turned him out of office. (Laughter,) He dwelt for a considerable time on this and other points, saying that before he had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights Bills it was charged that he had deserted his party. Let his country be saved and party might go to the devil or anywhere else. [Laughter, and a Voice "Or over Niagara Falls." Increased merriment.]

He adverts to other political points and vindicates the Administration policy for the restoration of the Southern States to their former position in the Union. He is frequently interrupted by applause and is cheered at the conclusion of his remarks. The band performs the air of "The Star Spangled Banner."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Secretary SEWARD makes a few remarks in support of the views expressed by President JOHNSON, and indorses his policy. He is greeted with applause. Before Mr. LINCOLN's assassination he had many traducers, just as President JOHNSON has; but after Mr. LINCOLN was slain all hearts inclined to the deepest sorrow, and this would be the case should our present Chief Magistrate be as abruptly removed from the scene of his public labors. He vindicates himself against the charge that he has deserted the platform of the Baltimore Convention. When he concludes his speech, which proves highly acceptable to his listeners, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and others are introduced, and the crowd sent up cheer after cheer in their honor. The party soon thereafter withdrew.

HOSPITALITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. FULTON, the proprietor of the International, entertains the entire excursion party free of all costs, affording the guests every comfort in the most magnificent style.

A National Union Reception Ball is in progress to-night, given by the International Hotel, complimentary to President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and the Diplomatic Corps. The company is large and brilliant.

Cane Presentation to the President.

Just before the Presidential party reached West Point, on Thursday, a very interesting scene transpired, which we omitted to mention in our report of yesterday. As the President stood conversing with Ex-Gov. RANDALL, he was approached by Major LANCEY, accompanied by Gens. GRANT, MEADE, VAN VLIET, CUSTER, ROUSSEAU, RAWLINGS, BUTTERFIELD, and other distinguished officers, who thus addressed him:

MR. PRESIDENT: Yesterday, as you passed up Broadway, a beautiful white silk flag, emblematic of peace, was presented to you by a late officer of the Union army, who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and subsequently became a prisoner at Andersonville. This flag bore the following inscription; "We, who fought and gave our blood to perpetuate this Union, will not permit it to be severed by SUMNER, THAD. STEVENS, and their co-conspirators."

As an humble representative of this class of soldiers, I am happy to stand before you at this time and in this presence—(turning to GRANT and his associates)—to perform a most pleasing duty. I hold in my hand a simple cane, free from all costly adornings, and yet one which I trust you will highly prize. The stick is from one of the celebrated "Lincoln rails." These rails were made by our late lamented Chief Magistrate in 1830, in Malone County, Illinois, and were sold, I have been informed by one who then assisted him in his labors, for one-half cent each. The head of the cane is made from a portion of the cabin which President LINCOLN then and there erected for his father's family. This memento of your true and tried friend and predecessor, will remind you of his humble origin as well as of your own. You both sprang from the people, have ever labored for the people, and in later years, in all hours of doubt and despondency, have appealed to the people, and have never appealed in vain. Those who opposed and reviled the martyred hero now malign your motives and embarrass your actions, and the true and noble men who never faltered in their loyalty to his policy, are now your firmest and most devoted adherents. This is the best evidence that we can have that you are carrying out his policy, and perfecting his unfinished plans of reconstruction. I agree with Gen. BUTLER that the men who did the fighting (not the men whose victories and defeats were alike bloodless) should now do the business of reconstruction. I recognize, Sir, in the men who now surround you [pointing to GRANT and BUTTERFIELD on the one side and CUSTAR and ROUSSEAU on the other] officers who did the fighting, and who now propose to assist you in your truly national and humane work of reconstruction. We are willing to trust the destinies of the nation in your hands. I have occupied a position immediately at your side from the time of your reception at Jersey City up to the present occasion, and I can bear testimony that the thousands of soldiers who, as you passed along the line in Broadway, held their guns in one hand, and swung their caps with the other as they cheered you [all contrary to military orders] were veterans of the late war. Their sympathy and their support is pledged to you in every constitutional effort which you may feel called upon to make in restoring all the States to the full possession of their rights and privileges. Be pleased then to accept this simple but precious token of regard, and with it the assurance that our confidence in your early patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the whole country is unimpaired by any of your recent administrative acts as our Chief Magistrate.

The boat having now reached West Point the President briefly replied, saying:

"I most sincerely thank you for this, to me, precious memento of our late Chief Magistrate, which I shall highly prize; and for your assurances of confidence and esteem, I fully appreciate the generous support which I am constantly receiving from those who 'fought and gave their blood to perpetuate the Union.'"

Horrible Affair in Montana—A Pretended Preacher Murders a Ranch Proprietor—the Body Cooked and Served to Travelers.

From the Helena (Montana) Republican, Aug. 2.

From reliable sources we learn the following particulars of a tragedy which has recently taken place beyond the range, and which would be worthy the times of the Borgias: Some time in May last, a man representing himself to be a minister of the Gospel (we could not learn his name) stopped at an Irishman's ranch, situated at Tobacco Plains, on the road from Pend d'Oreille Lake to Kootenai Mines. Here the reverend gentleman remained quite a long time. Soon after he made his appearance, the Irishman was missed from the locality, but as his place was in a remote position of the country, and as mountaineers are proverbially of a rambling disposition, but little notice was taken of his disappearance.

In the meantime the quondam preacher stepped into the shoes of his former host, became a veritable ranchero, and essayed to keep a public house, taking pains to inform all inquiring friends of the previous proprietor that he had bought out the Irishman, and that the latter had gone to the lower country. This seemed a plausible story, and was readily believed, until one day some friends of the missing man, who had been calling at the house, and were afterward searching for their horses, found human bones and a complete hand, upon which they distinguished freckle marks. After this horrible discovery they demanded an explanation from their late host, and were informed that they remains in question belonged to an Indian that had been recently killed, and that he would burn them.

No sooner was the conversation ended than the supposed ex-preacher commenced carrying his intention to destroy the remains into effect, but the friends of the missing Irishman, mistrusting that all was not right, deterred him, and commenced closely questioning. When finally driven to the wall he made such confessions as proved that he had never bought the ranch, but had forged a bill of sale from his former landlord, and afterward murdered him. Not satisfied with this, our informant tells us, he hacked to pieces and cooked the corpse of the unfortunate man, and served it up in variously prepared dishes to the travelers stopping at his place. We rejoice that the villainous hypocrite has been hung. We shall probably be able to give fuller details in our next.

Explosion of a Powder House in Binghamton—The Work of an Incendiary.

From the Binghamton Republican, Aug. 31.

At about fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock this (Friday) forenoon, the citizens of our entire village and the surrounding country were startled by a shock which made the earth tremble and the buildings shake as from the sudden convulsion of an earthquake. Many thought it to be the blowing up of the engine at the scale works; others said it was the engine of the paper mill, both located in the direction whence the sound came, while others insisted that it was a powder-house situated about two miles to the westward of the village. This latter supposition proved to be the correct one, as by diligent inquiry we learned that a large quantity of powder, which was stored on the farm of Dr. DOUBLEDAY by an agent of a powder manufacturing company, had exploded. The explosion did considerable damage to the dwellings in the vicinity, but no lives were lost. We are also informed that on Thursday night, the people living near discovered that the building had been set on fire, but that through the intervention of the rain-storm which came on, the fire was subdued. At that time, those who discovered it dared not approach to extinguish the fire, but fled out of danger to their more remote neighbors. This morning Dr. DOUBLEDAY reports that he rode by the place and saw where it was attempted to burn the building, but discovered no evidence of a new effort, so that the building must have been set on fire in broad daylight. As soon as discovered, the neighborhood was again deserted, and people driving along the road were warned, and turned from the danger.

The Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Anniversary of the Settlement of Fort Popham.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

FORT POPHAM, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

The two hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the *Colony* under GEORGE POPHAM, at this spot, Aug. 19 (O. S.), 1607, was celebrated today with its usual *éclat*. A company of about 2,500 persons, in the two steamers, *Daniel Webster* and *Starlight*, left the wharf at Bath at 10 o'clock, and arriving at the Fort, the larger portion of the party devoted the day to quiet pic-nics in the groves and along the shores, and took no part in the historical exercises of the day. About 500 persons gathered about the speakers' stand, just in rear of the fort, to listen to the addresses. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock by B. C. BAILEY, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, who called upon Rev. JOHN O. FISH, of Brunswick, to offer prayer. Rev. S. F. DIKE, of Bath, made an address, in which he presented the main facts claimed by the Maine Historical Society, that this was the first colony founded in New-England under English sway. He claimed that POPHAM and his men were influenced by no mercenary motives. They looked to the interests of posterity, and desired to people this continent with C ristian men and women. He gave a sketch of several of the navigators that early came to New-England, before the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and alluding to the controversy that had arisen on some points in relation to this settlement, desired not to undervalue the influence of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies.

The most important paper read was that of Hon. CHARLES J. GILMAN, of Brunswick, on King JAMES' Charter of 1606, its influence on New-England colonization and its relation to subsequent charters. He claimed that this charter, under which the Popham settlement was made, secured New-England to English supremacy. He quoted from subsequent charters to show that they grew out of "the first Virginia Charter" of 1606. This paper, when printed, will receive considerable attention from historical students. Mr. GILMAN's allusions to Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were liberal and in the main just, but he sharply criticized a statement in Mr. EVERETT's Plymouth oration. This is the source of our being, the birthday of all New-England, as not based on historic truth.

Hon. JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta, and Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON, of Chicago, made addresses.

The Great Sculling Match.

The Portland *Argus* states that WALTER BROWN of that city, who is to pull the ex-champion of America, JOSH. WARD, in Portland Harbor for $2,000, is now preparing for that event. BROWN trains himself and takes the most of his exercise by pedestrianism. Spare hours he is at work on his boats. He has just completed a shell that compares with the shadows of boats used by the English oarsmen, and for which HAMILL exchanged his heavier and wider American boat when he reached England. This boat of BROWN's is thirty-two feet long, twelve inches wide and four inches deep. Before the race he will make him another but eleven inches wide. These two, with the heavier green boat with which he beat WARD at Worcester, will give him three to select from—according to circumstances. BROWN is evidently leaving no stone unturned, and is very confident as to the result. WARD is training at his home, Newburgh, N. Y. The race will be pulled on the afternoon of Sept. 18, the start to be had at 4 o'clock. WARD is to have the selection of the course, and the distance is to be three miles.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT.—This renowned school of the Sisters of Charity will resume studies on Monday. The new wing to their large building is almost ready for occupation, and the crowd of scholars is greater than ever before.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.—Vacation is over, and studies will be resumed at this institution to-morrow (Monday.)

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY RECOGNIZED.—The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* states that the mercantile house of MARTIN, PLUMMER & Co. received a letter from a correspondent in North Carolina, on the 29th ult., the postage upon which was paid with a ten cent Confederate stamp—one of those good fashioned old blue stamps, ten of which it used to take to buy a small-sized loaf of bread. The Postmaster at this end of the line and the one at the other certainly can't have taken the oath.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TOO LATE.

From the Galaxy, for Sept. 15.

Grief thunders at my parting keel
With all mid ocean in her brine :
The busy rocks beneath I feel—
They gnaw to reach my spice and wine.

My fate had eyes, but hearts are blind ;
Its glances made the sea so white,
When o'er its paths I sought to find
A holding-ground against the night.

My rudder turned in fleshless hands :
Or did the waves leap up to steer ?
My cable hung in raveled strands
The moment that the reef was near.

Then came belated stars to view
And pity what they did not save :
A broken mast, a wrecker's crew ;
So now the waters cease to crave.

JOHN WEISS.

THE FIRST CLERK'S STORY.

From Once A Week.

"What I'm now going to tell you, boys, must be kept under the seal of secrecy," said our first clerk, as he squeezed a lemon into his tumbler.

We—that is to say, I, Ned Bolton, the present writer, Herbert Engledue, and young Harry Chester, all junior clerks in the bank of Baskerville, Troutman & Co.—solemnly promised that the seal that was to lock up the communication we were about to receive should never be broken.

"And yet," said Mr. Minton, with the kettle in his hand, "I hardly think I'll let it out to you youngsters ; it's all against myself."

Harry Chester's eyes looked eager appeals, and Herbert said :

"Oh, now, come, I say, Mr. Minton, you shouldn't have said so much, you know ; and then to talk about not letting it out, you know it's so jolly mysterious."

"Well," said our cheery chief, "as Ned here has treated us so well to-night, I'll make return by trying to amuse you boys with the account of an incident which happened to me some years ago."

We were delighted—I especially so, being the host for the night, and anxious, as such, that things should go off well. We drew up to the fire, glasses were filled, and the relics of the contents of the hamper, which the dear people at home had sent me, were removed. The November wind howled dismally over the London roofs, and rattled at the window as if anxious to join so pleasant a party. Mr. Minton took an approving sip of his hot grog, drew his fingers through his iron-gray hair, and began :

"In the year forty-six, I had been some seven years a clerk in the bank. Our Mr. Baskerville's father was the principal then, and a very shrewd, cute old fellow he was, I can tell you. Mr. Troutman was then a clerk, and junior to me, but every one knew that he would be a partner some day, as he had married Miss Baskerville. Young Baskerville, who looks grave enough now, was a boy at Harrow, and used, in holiday time, to run in and out of the bank, and stare at the piles of sovereigns, just as he liked.

"I had some troubles then, and was looked upon as a grave, sedate young man ; and, as Mr. Baskerville told my poor mother, 'as steady as the funds.' In consequence of this gravity of manner and character for steadiness, I had been several times employed in little matters of a confidential nature, and my conduct in these had been approved of. One afternoon in the latter part of August, in the year I speak of, I was sitting at my desk with not very much to do. I had been thinking a good deal about my own affairs, and gone back over ground rather painful for me to tread, and was therefore rather sad that sunny August afternoon. While I was meditating and idly drawing figures on my blotting-pad the bank messenger came to me, and said that Mr. Baskerville wished to speak to me. I went into his private room, and found him seated at his desk, and, in an arm-chair beside him, sat a middle-aged, invalid-looking man, whose handsome face wore a peevish expression that seemed to be permanent. Mr. Baskerville said :

"'This, my Lord, is the gentleman whom I should have the greatest confidence in employing in the matter.' The stranger looked at me languidly, and slightly inclined his head as I bowed.

"'Rather young for such work, is he not, Baskerville ?'

"'No, my Lord, I don't think so. Mr. Minton is grave and steady beyond his years, and the firm has very great confidence in him.'

"'Well, I will trust to you, and I think you fully understand all that is wanted. I would rather not give myself the fatigue of entering into explanations with this young man, if you think you thoroughly understand what I want.'

"'If you will leave it to me, my Lord, I will undertake that Mr. Minton shall receive full instructions. Just see if Lord Valdane's carriage is at the door, will you, Mr. Minton ?'

"I returned with the requisite information ; and his Lordship, after being carefully wrapped up, took the arm of one of his men and went to his carriage.

"Mr. Baskerville then asked me to shut the door and sit down beside him, and proceeded to give me full and complete directions as to how I was to act.

"It appeared that Lord Valdane had three daughters, beside several sons. The youngest of his daughters, when just sixteen, had caused great trouble and distress to her family by falling in love with a violinist, who had come constantly to the house to give one of her brothers lessons on his instrument. This had been discovered about a year before, and had given rise to great recriminations, and the young lady had shown an amount of obstinacy and temper which had quite alarmed her friends, so foreign was it, apparently, to her nature. She had utterly declined to give up her lover, and had openly declared her intention of holding any communication with him that opportunities might offer. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of her youth, her father determined to send her to a school kept by an English lady in a village about fifteen miles from Brussels, and hoped that a year or two of entire change and absence from home would make her get over and forget an affection begun at so early an age. She was accordingly sent to Mrs. Slater's school, but that lady had just written to Lord Valdane, at the end of the first year, to say that she could no longer undertake the education of Miss Valdane, as her conduct was of such a kind as utterly to destroy those relations which should exist between mistress and pupil. Lord Valdane had therefore determined to bring her back to England, and he the more readily consented to this arrangement, as he had had information that Mr. Arne had left this country for America. Having no servant to whom he could trust the duty of escorting his daughter home, Lord Valdane had come to Mr. Baskerville, with whom he banked, to ask that some confidential clerk might be sent to Antwerp to meet Miss Valdane, and bring her home to her father's house in Eaton-square. A servant would be sent with her as far as Antwerp, where she would be met by the person chosen to escort her.

"I asked Mr. Baskerville if it was thought that the young lady would return home willingly.

"'They imagine that she will do so,' said he ; 'she has complained in her letters, which have been very few, of her "transportation," as she called it. It is most probable that her youthful passion will have died out. This fellow, Arne, is described to me as an effeminate-looking, though elegant man, but wanting in many of those manly attributes which are to most women the chief attraction in a man's character.'

"Mr. Baskerville told me to come to him again for a paper of instructions that he would give me, as well as a letter from Lord Valdane to his daughter, directing her to place herself under my charge. He also told me that she would be accompanied by her maid, a young girl, and too inexperienced to be trusted with the duty of an escort.

"I returned to my seat and thought over all that I had heard, and all I was to do. I confess that I did not like the work ; it was not of a kind that I had bargained for on entering the bank, and seemed to me to be more the duty of a superior servant than that of a gentleman. I knew, however, how much depended upon my making myself useful to the firm, and so I determined to put my pride into my pocket.

"Before I left the office I got my paper of instructions, and returned home to read them, having first obtained from the cashier, by Mr. Baskerville's orders, a sum sufficient to defray all possible expenses, those of the young lady and her maid included. I found that I was to start for Dover by the night's mail, and go by the first boat to Ostend, and thence to Antwerp. I was instructed to be very firm with Miss Valdane, and was advised to avoid any attempts at intimacy on her part. I was simply to be her escort, and as far as possible to relieve her of all trouble. She would expect me, as a letter had been written to Mrs. Slater desiring her to send the young lady to Antwerp under charge of a servant."

"By Jove, though!" said Herbert Engledue, "wouldn't I just like a little thing of that sort to do!"

"Wait until you hear the end of my story, and you will think differently," said Mr. Minton ; "no one likes to be fooled, and that was what happened to me."

"I started, according to my instructions, by the night mail for Dover, and at one o'clock the next day found myself at the door of the Hotel St. Antoine, at Antwerp. I inquired if Miss Valdane had arrived, and was asked to step up to a drawing-room on the second floor. No one was in the room when I entered, but in a few minutes a respectable looking middle aged woman came in, with an expression of anxiety on her countenance.

"'Are you the gentleman from London, sir ?' she said.

"'I am,' said I, 'When will it be convenient for Miss Valdane to set out on her journey ?'

"'Oh, sir,' said she, 'Miss Valdane is very unwell, and has been obliged to go to bed. This has upset all the plans that had been arranged, and I don't know what to do.'

"'When did this illness come on ?' I asked.

"'Why, sir, Miss Valdane seemed very well when we left, but as we got near Antwerp she complained of headache, and was obliged to go to bed directly we got to the hotel. The worst of it is, said she, after a pause, 'that I must return by this evening's train.'

"'The young lady has her maid, I understand ?' said I.

"'Oh yes, Sir, she is with her certainly ; but she is young and flighty, and I havn't much confidence in her.'

"'Has Miss Valdane seen any medical man ?' said I.

"'Oh no, Sir, she wouldn't hear of one being sent for.'

"'Well,' said I, 'it cannot be helped ; you must return to your mistress, and I must wait here until Miss Valdane is able to travel.'

"In the course of the afternoon, and after Mrs. Slater's servant had left, I sent up my compliments to Miss Valdane, and requested to know how she was.

"'Miss Valdane's compliments, she was so much better that she hoped to be down stairs in the course of an hour.'

"This was good news, and I immediately set about inquiries as to trains and boat. I found that by leaving Ostend at 3:30 the next morning, the young lady could be at her father's house in time for lunch the same day. I accordingly made the requisite arrangements, and awaited Miss Valdane's appearance.

"Her maid shortly afterward came down with a message to know if it would be convenient to me to have an interview with her mistress. I, of course, assented, and directly afterward a young lady came into the room.

"I bowed, and looked at my charge with some curiosity. Her appearance surprised me. She was dark, and had large tender-looking eyes, but in other respects was by no means good-looking, and seemed to want the ease and *savoir faire* that I should have imagined a girl in her rank of life would have possessed. She was well and handsomely dressed, but was decidedly not elegant, and there was a want of freshness and youthfulness about her that made her anything but an attractive-looking girl. She addressed me in a constrained and rather unmusical voice.

"'You are the per—the gentleman that has been sent over to fetch me ?'

"'I am, Miss Valdane ; when will it be convenient to you to start out on your journey ?'

"'I don't know,' she said, pettishly ; 'I wanted to see the pictures and the Cathedral, but I suppose I shall have to do as I am told.'

"'I was instructed,' said I, 'to escort you home without any delay.'

"'Oh ! by the way,' said she, 'there's a schoolfellow of mine and a great friend going with us. She wanted to go home, so we agreed to travel together.'

"How strange,' thought I, that the servant could have made no mention of this other pupil. But I suppose she was so much engrossed with Miss Valdane's illness that she could think of nothing else.

"'I was not aware,' said I, 'that you would have a companion ; but I shall be very happy to be of use to her.'

"'I'll call her down,' she said, and going to the door she called, or rather shouted, 'Amy, come down.'

"She forgets, I thought, that she is in a crowded hotel, and not at home. I heard a light tripping step on the stairs, and after some little giggling outside the door, Miss Valdane came in with a very pretty, mischievous-looking blonde, who could not present the semblance of gravity when she was introduced to me.

"'What on earth are you laughing at, Amy ?' said my charge.

"'You mustn't mind me, Mr. Minton,' said Miss Manvers ; 'I'm rather silly, I'm afraid.'

"'Rather silly!' said Miss Valdane ; 'he thinks you a little tom-fool, and he's perfectly right in thinking so,' and before I had time to put in a disclaimer to this opinion, she added, 'I don't know what you people are going to do, but I'm going to dine.'

"'Shall we dine at once, Miss Valdane ?' said I, 'and then we can leave Antwerp at 7:30 o'clock, catch the night mail at Ostend, and be in London by midday to-morrow.'

"'Just as you like,' said she.

"I ordered dinner for three, and that finished, the young ladies went to their rooms to prepare for the journey.

"I could hear Miss Valdane whistling as she packed, and I must say that the young lady's collection of tunes was very varied, if it was not very select.

"I could not help wishing myself back again at the bank and my hands clean washed of my eccentric charge. Miss Valdane embarrassed me very much as we were leaving the hotel by interfering with the various directions that I gave, and when we got to the station she had an altercation with a porter, which exhausted all my rather scanty stock of French to set right. Miss Manvers remonstrated with her friend, but always as if more amused by her vagaries than annoyed.

"It is needless for me to detail all the worrying events of the journey to Ostend and the voyage across to Dover. During the latter, the sea certainly did subdue the young lady's spirits, and she lay on a bench on deck with a stiffish glass of brandy and water beside her, and held her tongue. Miss Manvers was a riddle to me as well as her friend. In a great deal that she said and did, and in her manners and address, she showed the education and refinement of a lady, and yet she encouraged rather than subdued her friend's eccentricities by her evident amusement.

"Upon our arrival at Dover, I found that the next train to London did not leave for a couple of hours, so, after giving directions for the examination of our luggage, I went with the two girls to the Lord Warden and ordered breakfast. Here Miss Manvers announced her intention of leaving us. She had friends living at Dover, with whom she was going to stay, and she would go to them after we had left, as she wished to see as much of her dear Constantia as possible.

"After we had had breakfast, Constantia asked me to walk out and see the place, as she wished to have some private conversation with her friend. I accordingly dawdled away a half-hour on the pier, and then returned and found that we must start at once if we wished to catch the train. The two girls parted in the most affectionate manner, Miss Manvers seeming more amused than ever at the extraordinary expressions of affection indulged in by Miss Valdane, whose conduct would have 'brought down the house' in a melodrama.

"We went to the station together, Miss Valdane having left her maid to look after her friend and come by the next train, another thing which would have astonished me, if I had had any capacity for that state of feeling left. Upon my asking her what luggage she had, she said,—

"'Just a portmanteau.'

"'Nothing more ?' said I.

"'Not a thing.'

"Accordingly I found a not very large portmanteau, which Miss Valdane said was hers.

"'Just see and have it put into our compartment,' said she; 'and, I say, tell the guard to let us have the carriage to ourselves ; you're not afraid of me, and I'm sure I'm not afraid of you.'

"I was going to disregard this last order, as I had no wish whatever for a *tete-à-tete*, but Constantia came up and gave it herself, together with half-a-crown, which had the effect which she desired.

"We found the portmanteau under the seat, and taking our places, the train started. Not long after she said,—

"'Object to smoking ?'

"'No, thanks, Miss Valdane ; it's very good of you, but I don't smoke.'

"'Mind it ?'

"'Well, no,' I said ; 'not much.'

"I stared blankly at her while she took a cigar-case out of her pocket, and selecting one, lighted it, and settled herself comfortably in her seat.

"I sat as far as I could from her, and looking out of window, tried to forget her.

"'You're a very pleasant companion, I must say,' said she, after a time. 'Come, say something, man, and don't leave me languishing here. Here, we might have a very pretty little bit of flirting, if you would only say tit to my tat.'

"'Excuse me, Miss Valdane,' I said ; 'but it was business, and not pleasure, that gave me the task of escorting you home ; and I shall make no apology for saying that I have had no pleasure whatever in the matter. You will, therefore, permit me to finish my business in the way I think best, which is to hand you over to the care of Lord Valdane with as much dispatch and as little talking as possible.'

"'If you won't talk you must work,' said she. 'You surely won't object to oblige a lady so far as to take that portmanteau from under the seat, and unstrap it.'

"I complied, to save further words. She threw her keys at me, and said,—

"'Unlock, and throw open the fatal chest.'

"I did so, and saw the usual contents of a gentleman's portmanteau. There were the neatly-folded shirts, the brushes and shaving-tackle fitted in here and there, visions of very gentlemanly-looking garments below, boots guiltless of the feminine foot, and, in fact, nothing whatever that ought to belong to a lady's wardrobe. I was really rather pleased than otherwise, and said,—

"'You've managed to bring some one else's portmanteau.'

"'No, I haven't, you clever man ; I'm rather given to foreign customs, and affect, what you, you mass of propriety, would consider eccentricities in my costume. However, before I make the requisite changes to fit me for meeting dear papa, let me tell you a little story, as you seem in want of amusement.

"'Your clever people in London, backed by the wishes of Lord Valdane, sent you over to Antwerp to bring home that nobleman's refractory daughter, who, it was hoped, had forgotten her disgraceful engagement.—Give me those balmorals, will you ? Thanks.—You, accordingly, being a very clever young man and an admirable accountant, were of course eminently fitted for the work, and were therefore chosen to do it.—Just see if you can find a blue-striped flannel shirt among those. Thanks. Hang it over the arm of the seat to air.—Well, your noble client wrote to the schoolmistress what would have been a most pleasant letter, if it had not been quite so dictatorial ; and he also wrote to his affectionate daughter, congratulating her on having recovered from her little attack of love, and saying something disparaging of the poor lover, who was in America.—If you will take that coat and trou———. Well, those things under it, and hang them to the roof, the creases will come out. You won't?—that's rude, and not proper conduct to an unprotected woman. But, to continue my story, as I see you are getting restless : By a wonderful chance this forlorn damsel saw her unfortunate lover, shortly after she got papa's note. She shouldn't have done it, but she did. They put their heads together—they'd done that before, but they did it in a different manner now, and they made up a little plan. The young lady went down to Antwerp under charge, and she got so poorly as they neared the station, and her head was so bad, and she had, oh ! such a pain here, and ah ! such a twitch there, that to bed she must go as soon as she reached the hotel. The elegant and polite escort arrived, and was met by a domestic whose face showed longitude, if her instructions did not admit much latitude.—By the way, where do you get boot-laces ? Look at this thing, broken off in the middle.—Well, the maid told her story, and the youth listened, and then home goes the maid, leaving the youth in sole charge. Shortly afterwards down comes Miss Valdane, recovered and charming, introduces Miss Manvers—more charming still. They dine, this delightful trio, and away they go.—The advantage of this apparatus is, that you hang up the glass like this, and then you can shave at leisure. See what a good lather this makes. Well, our three Graces arrived at Dover, and then dear Miss Manvers makes her bow, and the other pair of turtle-doves go off together, only— and now, please attend, for I come to the point of the story—only Miss Valdane, for whom Mr. Minton was sent, and over whom he was to exercise the tenderness of a parent with the authority of a guardian, does not accompany that gentleman to London.'

"'Then, who are you ?' I almost shrieked.

"'Felix Arne ; and now, my good fellow, the farce is played out, and I'll take off this trumpery.'

"I fell back in my seat, and watched, with dizzy brain, the shedding of the feminine and assumption of the masculine attire.

"'You infernal rascal!' at last I said.

"'Now I'm not going to mind anything you say, for I dare say you are rather hurt. The thing was well arranged, and has answered capitally. You can tell your employer that it's no sort of use making any further fuss about me. I was married to his daughter some months ago, but did not intend it to be known yet, only his precipitancy altered matters. Some day we'll tell him how we managed it. We determined to have some fun out of the gentleman sent to fetch Mrs. Arne home, and, as he had been so good as to pay both our fares back to England, we could not do less than provide him with company to town. Will you play a game of billiards with me while I wait for the next train to Dover? Don't say no, if you'd rather not. Tickets? That gentleman has mine, guard. Ta-ta! Sorry you've no time for a game ; best love to papa-in-law.' And taking his portmanteau, he sauntered down the station.

"How I got my story told at headquarters I don't know. Mr. Baskerville first frowned, then smiled, and finally roared. I entreated him to keep my failure from the other clerks, and you three lads are the first who know it."

"Did you ever hear anything more about them?" said I.

"Yes ; it was not such a very bad affair, after all. He was a gentleman by birth, and some uncle of his, delighted at having an Honorable for a niece, left them some money, and I believe he settled down as a country gentleman. Lord Valdane has, however, I understand, never forgiven them ; and now, boys, 'Home, sweet home.'"

I thanked our good-natured chief for his story ; and, when we met the same morning at a later hour, we youngsters could scarcely believe that the grave and sedate gentleman, who looked as if "money articles" were his only literature, was the same who had been the hero of the story of which he himself was also the relater.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE TYROL

From All the Year Round.

"If you wish to see something," wrote a friend to me from Garibaldi's headquarters, "come up directly. Business. No food—no lodging—no horse—no ass—no anything."

Interpreting this last sentence as a salutary warning rather than discouragement, I at once discarded that first step from luxury to starvation, which terminates at Brescia, and there encountered a friend who had received a similar announcement, and was already fortifying himself for the unpromising "front."

"They can't give us rations if they would," he casually remarked. "Their commissariat is at Lonato, and they are at Storo. Fifty miles apart, you see."

I did see that there might be a certain inconvenience in going that distance every day to fetch one's dinner, and therefore acquiesced in the purchase of a cheese, which, previously cool, seemed to break into a profuse perspiration at the idea of going to the front—a mighty sausage whose prevailing element was apparently pomatum—a bottle of imposition denominated "rum," and in every way deserving the name—and a revolver. These refreshments being stowed away in a haversack, our next step was to enter into a covenant with the proprietor of a vehicle, obsolete save in Brescia, to be and remain with us at the cost of fifteen francs or liri per day, until it should either break down from natural infirmity or be forcibly seized for purposes of war. In this we set forth.

Our driver was a patient and resigned individual, who had outlived all curiosity as to his own future fortune. When all was ready, he gave his steed the usual "Ah !" and, jogging out at the nearest gate, demanded whither the signors would be driven? Had we mentioned Jerusalem, I am persuaded he would have taken an easterly direction, and never stopped until brought up by the natural obstacles of the way.

As it was, we named Rocca d'Anfo, and—with a halt on the road, to deliver some hospital stores confided to my care by Gavazzi—reached our goal about eight in the evening.

The little town was in a condition of blockade ; hay-carts, commissariat-wagons, artillery-trains, ambulances, were jammed together in a mass so hopeless, that we abandoned our chariot, and made our way into the town on foot. Here, we discovered that the petulance of a mule who had been doubled short up, and as it were broken in two, by the sudden stopping of the cart next before him, had caused the whole imbroglio. Instead of untying this new species of "mule-twist," the bystanders were quarreling over it. And it required all the authority of a stalwart figure in red shirt and gray capote, who charged, whip in hand, into the heart of the tumult, to restore order and locomotion.

The new comer, in whom we recognized our our friend Major W., of the staff, was charged, for that night, with the command of the town, for the purpose of facilitating the passage of military stores. He used his authority to procure us what we had regarded as neat honing for—a lodging for the night. He confirmed the report that the mysterious "something" would certainly come off on the morrow, and advised us to start at dawn.

Along the quiet margin of Lake Ydro, reflecting the green shadows of wooded heights, broken into every imaginable form, past picturesque ruins and ripening vines, that recalled the Rhine, we crossed the bright rushing mountain stream that feeds the lake, and reached Garibaldi's headquarters by seven in the morning.

Storo, tourists may remember, is a small village, with scant claims to the beautiful, at the entrance of a gorge in the Italian Tyrol, and nestling closely under rocky heights, that rise, almost perpendicularly, about fourteen hundred feet above the valley. Leaving the village, on the one side, the road leads up through the gorge to Tiarno, the vale of Ledro, and Riva. On the other, it takes a westerly sweep, conducting through condino to the Trentine capital, at which it was supposed to be Garibaldi's object to form a junction with the royal forces approaching from Venetia.

The enemy, however, were in considerable force upon the mountains ; and on the day of our arrival—the sixteenth of July—the General, who had under his orders about twenty-five thousand men, was still detained at Storo, the enemy holding a fort on each side of the diverging roads—Ampola, in the gorge, three miles distant, mounting five guns, with a hundred and thirty men—and Ladaro, on the other side, mounting fourteen guns, with a strong garrison, and a supporting force in the mountains. The latter, for the present was left alone ; but Ampola, the capture of which would turn the larger fort, was "wanted." Its time was come, for Garibaldi and his red-frocks must pass through that defile, and two of its guns sweep the narrow road for half a mile.

On the previous day guns had been, by manual labor, placed on the surrounding crests, and the garrison invited to surrender. They offered to retire.

"That will not suit me," said Garibaldi. "I must have you." So the fire opened.

This was the second day of the bombardment, and the "rimbombo" (excellent word) of the guns was echoing among the mountains. But before we could enjoy the spectacle a circumstance occurred. We were engaged in a leisurely inspection of the town, when a singular whiz, and a little cloud of white dust struck from a wall, close to my friend's head, attracted his attention.

"Now, wouldn't you have said that was a bullet ?" he asked, smiling.

The phenomenon was repeated, while faint and distant detonations completed the resemblance detected by my friend.

If anything were needed to perfect the illusion, it was supplied by a sudden slamming of windows and doors ; a darting about of men, women, and children ; and the abrupt disappearance, down an archway, of an elderly lady who had been quietly knitting at a lemonade stall across the way.

"Giuseppe, O! What is this?" shouted he to our driver, who sauntered into sight, preserving his usual impassive demeanor.

Giuseppe made an effort, and pointed to the adjacent heights, dotted with little puffs of smoke :

"Austriana."

My friend dived into an open doorway, and was, I trust, received with hospitality by the family. The enemy had suddenly shown them selves on the edge of the overhanging rocks, and, extending in a line nearly two miles long, opened a sharp rifle-fire upon the village. Six balls had struck Garibaldi's house, when the General, who had been out on one of his early excursions, was seen approaching in his carriage, and at once attracted the fire. He was propped up with pillows, still suffering from the wound—erroneously termed slight—received at Monte Suello. Bidding his staff and escort ride fifty paces apart, the General drove safely into shelter ; not, however (as Col. Chambers who rode beside him, informed me,) without three balls reaching his carriage.

The neglect of an officer who had been directed by Garibaldi to occupy the heights, led to this incident, which, fortunately, had no ill-result. Two companies of the red-shirted beginning to ascend the winding paths, the enemy withdrew.

During the day, our party of amateurs was increased by the arrival of a gentleman who had undertaken to inform the readers of a West-end paper what Garibaldi was doing ; and of another, whose somewhat difficult name—Poppliffewoski—we (he being a very good fellow) at once agreed to soften into the "Popular One."

We dined on two fowls, alive and careless but an hour before, and, in a commodious hay-loft, not innocent of flea and rat, resigned ourselves to the cosy repose that might be expected in such a lodging.

I was falling asleep for the fifteenth time, when a tall figure stood at my side, a sabre clanked, and a voice muttered—

"Be up at *three*. Something ——"

"All right. But where ?"

"I'll call for you." And the phantom vanished, bequeathing us the flavor of a very strong cigar.

We were up at three, but the ghost did not call for us. We waited till five. No spectre. At length we heard that Major W. had taken his sword and revolver, and had gone out hastily at one in the morning. Furthermore, that there was something desperate going forward—somewhere.

"Rather selfish, I think," muttered the Popular One. "Something and somewhere! At all events, the fort cannot walk away. Let's go to Ampola."

Agreed. A weary march—or rather climb, for we had frequently to ascend by a flight of steps cut in the rock—placed us, in about an hour and a half, upon a green plateau, with shrubs here and there sufficient growth to shield us from the burning sun. Here we found four nine-pound brass guns, assisted by three others, planted on neighboring crests, playing upon the contumacious little fort below.

The latter, having much the aspect of a little roadside inn, with the stabling detached, was situated at the bottom of the ravine, in an abrupt angle of the road, forming an excellent target for the round shot and grenades that every half minute whistled down the narrow gorge, and struck with unerring exactitude either the fort proper or the fortified barrack in the rear. But no effect was perceptible. As the cloud of smoke and brown dust blew away, the banner of Austria constantly reappeared, defiant as ever. Thrice, indeed, it had been shot away ; but it had been as often replaced by the sturdy garrison.

The amusement of watching it soon became monotonous. The fort replied only at long intervals, and an argument in which there is but one disputant is apt to wax wearisome. Below the hill, however, a different scene was enacting. Hoping to reason with the fort with greater effect, a gallant artillery officer had caused a gun to be quietly projected round a jutting angle of the road, within a few hundred paces of the wall, and was about to deliver fire, when a shot from the fortress struck the carriage, dismounted the gun, killed the officer and a corporal, and wounded no less than sixteen men. Loud shouts of "Savoia! Savoia!" "Avanti!" and bugles sounding the advance, covered the mishap : and we, who were unable, from our position, to see precisely what had occurred, imagined that a sudden dash was to be made upon the fort. Next moment, however, the recall was sounded, and all went on as before.

During the firing yesterday, two deserters made their way into the town. They were Venetians, and gave some useful information.

The few prisoners hitherto taken by the volunteers have been treated with much kindness.

"Remember," said Garibaldi, at the commencement of war, "every Austrian prisoner is my son."*

In forming his modest household here, at Storo, the General purposely selected the Austrians of the place, and thus sever him heart and soul.

The noble chief is not a very good housekeeper, and might sometimes be left without a dinner but for the watchful care of his attached English friends, Col. and Mrs. Chambers ; the latter of whom, in despair at the poverty of the General's larder, insisted on becoming his caterer, and sends him his dinner every day. Fish, fruit and ice-cream are his luxuries ; but his tastes, as is well known, are simple in the extreme. While he was on board the *Ripon*, on his way to England, a mighty bill of fare was every morning laid before him. He examined it with great gravity and approval, but it was observed that he invariably made his repast of the dish—whether peas, potatoes, meat or fish—that happened to be before him.

While staying at Stafford House, Garibaldi, who always rose at five, was summoned to breakfast about ten. He said he had already partaken of that meal. Respectful inquiry was made whether he had had all that he needed !

"O yes," he replied ; I had some beer, and there was some bread left last night ; I ate him."

Garibaldi's tastes in literature are as simple as in eating. He has a decidedly poetic and imaginative turn, and has written striking fervid poetry. He loves the page of Scott, but also, with a childlike interest that might make fools laugh, but would charm the wise, will dwell upon the adventures of Jack and the Bean-stalk, or suffer himself to be caught in the meshes of one of those thrilling domestic histories which, for a penny, inform us what unimaginable horrors are passing under our noses, without in the least disturbing the polished surface of society.

All sorts of provisions, even bread, were frightfully scarce at headquarters. I would not be understood as affirming that the two-sous loaf is worth a Napoleon ; but I do know that some rich and famishing Dives offered the latter sum for one and that Lazarus refused.

A day or two since, Menotti Garibaldi, whose fine regiment—the Ninth—is encamped forward, invited his English friends out to a picnic, warning them (a lady being of the party) that it was likely to be a perfectly "quiet day." There being little else than biscuit and wine in Menotti's camp, the visitors were requested to bring their own provisions. A luncheon—splendid for Storo—was accordingly provided, and the merry party were just sitting down, when a gentle pattering sound was heard, and the rimbombo announced, as Menotti remarked, that the enemy had heard of the picnic and demanded their share. There was a general bustle ; the lunch departed, none knew whither ; and the "quiet day" filled more than one room in the hospital.

Up to this period, the wounded do not exceed six hundred. It is well there are no more, for, though fighting commenced a month ago, the hospital arrangements are shamefully defective. The medical staff is weak and quite insufficient, even for the comparatively small number at present requiring aid. We shall see what happened at an emergency. The political jealousies of a set immediately surrounding Garibaldi have destroyed unanimity, marred the method and system of every department, and exposed the sick and wounded to neglect and privation disgraceful to humanity. The ablest medical practitioner in Italy offered his gratuitous services. He was rejected. The "squadri"—parties of four hospital attendants and a doctor, who volunteer hospital service—offered themselves. The attendants were accepted, but the doctor was rejected. Storos, sent by a generous ladies' committee at Milan, for the use of the wretched hospitals in front, which needed every essential, were detained and appropriated by the head of the medical staff, simply because they were addressed to the care of an English lady who does not belong to the "clique" above mentioned—only to the guild of Christian charity. Poor Garibaldi has had worse enemies to contend with, this war, than the Austrians. Bureaucracy—government influence unworthily exercised—false friends, on whom his generous nature relies, but who systematically conceal from him the imperfect condition of matters essential to the welfare of his army and his own honored name.

"I dream of my wounded," he said yesterday. "Go, C., tell them I ever dream of them."

If, instead of dreaming of *them*, the brave old chief had shot one of their neglectors, a better state of things might have been the result.

One hospital—that of Rocca d'Anfo—free from the bad influences before referred to, and under the charge of an able independent man, Dr. Brandini, was an absolute model of comfort, neatness, and everything that can tend to lessen the gloom of these abodes of suffering. Visiting it one day with Mrs. Chambers, the doctor presented us with a mighty pike, taken in the adjacent lake, Idro. My companion was almost speechless with joy. The general loves fish, and none is to be obtained. We went racing back to Storo, at the imminent hazard of our necks : Mrs. Chambers' driver—a sort of bashi-bazouk, covered with remarkable weapons—urging the horse with wild shrieks to its utmost speed. Providentially we arrived without broken bones, and half the pike appeared at the General's 4 o'clock dinner ; the remainder being made into broth for his 3 o'clock breakfast next morning.

Little Ampola—naughty little Ampola—has been shipped enough, and at 10 o'clock to-day, (the 19th,) hung out a white tablecloth, as much as to say that the storm might cease, and she was going to breakfast—a meal she could scarcely have enjoyed of late. The staff with a very large following, and a fort so small, took possession about 2, and the civil authorities—that is to say, the writer, the Popular One, the West-end journal, and another distinguished Englishman, whose beard of warmest tint had procured him the title of Il Rosso—entered also.

The execution done by our two thousand shells was not considerable. We had killed one man, and wounded four. They had been ordered to hold out six days, and the fourth day had arrived, when the garrison, who dwelt day and night in the cellarage—perhaps driven to madness by the perpetual contemplation of the wine—mutinied, and drank up the whole. After this there remained no alternative, so the commandant surrendered. A salute was fired, and we were proceeding to other demonstrations of joy, when a message from the General suggested that they should be deferred to a worthier occasion, and ordered that the Garibaldi Hymn should not be played, nor any other offence offered to the feelings of the prisoners who were complimented on their gallant defence.

We were very jolly this evening. We had established a sort of mess, presided over by our friend Major W., on whom we chiefly relied for warning of the "something" that was constantly going to happen, but didn't. Upon the West-end journal—who was, we noticed with regret, the slave of sensual appetites, liked pepper with his omlette, and was particular about having his bacon dressed—devolved the duty of obtaining provision ; Il Rosso, a head for finance, kept the accounts—which would never come right ; and the Popular One rose to the climax of popularity by suddenly, without a word of preparation, producing a huge packet of Russian tea.

Things really did look promising now. Some thing was coming. The capture of Ampola had opened the road to Riva : but would Garibaldi be satisfied with thus turning the fort of Ladaro, on the other road, and leave it untaken in his rear?

From headquarters it was reported that the General was in higher spirits than he had been for days ; that he had issued numerous orders, and would transfer his headquarters to-morrow, at this favorite hour of 3, to Tiarno di sopra, which, with its sister village, Tiarno di Sotto, were situated five or six miles on the road to Riva. It was known that, at this latter place, the Austrians were posted very strongly ; also, that they had considerable forces out upon the mountains, where, familiar with every yard of ground, they were no doubt preparing to render our march to Riva anything but a peaceful promenade.

Among the Garibaldian officers who visited us in the course of the evening, was the gallant Chiassi, colonel of the Fifth Regiment : a fine body, more than four thousand strong, and eager for fight. Chiassi was an intimate friend of my brother's, whom he had visited in England ; he remained chatting with us until duty summoned him away to head the march from which he was never to return.

We now ascertained that a flying column, under his command, was to move at once on Riva. It was composed of six companies of his own regiment, with two battalions of the Seventh, and was to be followed by detachments of the Second and Ninth (Menotti's). The column marched in high spirits, threading the beautiful vale of Ledro, when, while entering a village, without precautions, at about 4 in the morning, their band playing, they were suddenly attacked by a force from Riva, estimated at eight thousand, with guns and rockets. The Austrians, occupying the houses, opened a withering fire, and threw the column into irremediable disorder. Nevertheless, they retreated fighting, though with the loss of some of their chief officers and many men. Castellini was slain. The majors, Pessina and Martinelli, were severely wounded : the latter, in a deplorable state, remaining in the enemy's hands. Poor Chiassi did all that heroic courage could to show a front to the overwhelming foe. With a sort of presentiment, he had, when the action began, taken the decoration from his breast, and entrusted it to his aid-de-camp, saying :

"This is likely to be a serious business."

While rallying the men, a ball struck him in the side. He was raised up by his aid, assisted by a soldier and a peasant ; but, before they had moved many paces, a bullet mortally wounded the soldier, and another so much disabled the aid that he was compelled to quit his hold. Chiassi, who was dying, fell into the hands of the enemy, who robbed him of his watch and purse. An hour and a half later his body was recovered, in a bayonet charge, and brought to Garibaldi, who could not restrain his emotion.

"He died as he lived—a hero," said the General. "It is a beautiful and a glorious end!"

The gallant conduct of the Ninth, under Menotti, to whom great praise is due, enabled the broken troops to regain some order. Ricciotti, in the uniform of a simple private of the Guides, evinced great bravery in this, his first battle ; and both the martial brothers had their horses killed under them. The Fifth Regiment lost five hundred prisoners ; but three hundred of these escaped under a heavy fire, and such as were unscathed rejoined the remnant of their corps.

By the time that Garibaldi—informed of what was passing—arrived at the scene of action, the enemy had occupied Bezzecca, and were threatening Tiarno di Sotto. The firing was warm. One of the General's escort of Guides had his thigh broken by a fragment of a shell ; another had his horse killed. The presence of the chief restored some confidence, but there was still much disorder, and, at the moment when I and my friend of the West-end journal reached Tiarno, there were symptons of impending disaster. We were told that the enemy were entering the village. Numbers were hurrying to the rear ; many wounded were coming in ; and the fact that each of these last was attended by five, six, or seven sound men seemed to indicate that affairs in front were not going as smoothly as could be wished. Officers and Guides galloped to and fro, shouting, encouraging, exhorting :

"Forward ! forward ! We want every man !"

Aware that these panic rumors are not always well founded, we made our way through the retiring groups, and, getting clear of the village, had the battle before us. Bezzecca, about a mile distant, was in possession of the enemy, who was apparently extending his front, so as to occupy the wooded heights that skirt the valley, while two guns on his right commanded the road. The rifle and musketry fire was well sustained, and in every direction our troops were retiring. Among the red frocks there was a greater alacrity in this movement than it was pleasant to see ; and when our one gun, on the left, hastily limbered up and trotted from its position, while the General's carriage was seen coming swiftly back from the neighborhood of Bezzecca, the panic was not without excuse.

Garibaldi drew up at the entrance of the village, close to where we stood. He was accompanied by two officers. He was slightly flushed, and the lion face lacked something of its usual serenity as he glanced at the skulkers pouring by.

"Sound! sound!" he said to the buglers. "Send this canaglia to their duty." (The stern contempt with which he rolled out the "canaglia" is indescribable.)

For the first time, the presence of the chief seemed to have lost its spell. It was clearly possible to be a coward under his very eye. The officers, to a man, did their duty. The gudes (whom we had regarded as a rather fresh and pampered body, with a propensity for charging everybody but the foe) galloped

not, as Charles Lamb made it out in his beautiful pap r in their defence:

"Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the beggar's robes, and the graceful *insignia* of his profession, his tenure, his full dress, the suit in which he is expected to show himself in public. He is never out of the fashion, or limpeth awkwardly behind it. He is not required to put on Court mourning. He weareth all colors, fearing none. His costume hath undergone less change than the Quaker's. He is the only man in the universe who is not obliged to study appearances. The ups and downs of the world concern him no longer. He alone continueth in one stay. The price of stock or land affecteth him not. The fluctuations of agricultural or commercial prosperity touch him not, or at worst but change his customers. He is not expected to become bail or surety for any one. No man troubleth him with questioning his religion or politics. He is the only free man in the universe."

Whether the tramps hate work, or not, why on earth should they not be made to work, work hard and continuously? Liberty of the subject? Good. I am a subject who works hard,—give me liberty to refuse to pay out of my wages for the support of people who won't work. Christianity? The law of Christianity is, "He who will not work, neither shall he eat." Humanity? The truest humanity would be to take a man of this kind, wash him well, feed him well, and clothe him well every day, and then flog him well till he consented to earn the cost of all three luxuries. If that did not do, we could find it in our hearts to try Carlyle's advice and fling him over a bridge; but it would do, as is shown with curious unconsciousness in one paragraph of this report. In the Wrexham Union the authorities demand work for food pretty steadily, the vagrants resisted, and so heavy were the committals that the magistrates complained of the expense to which the county was put.

"It was ordered that they be put to work immediately after rising, and have their breakfast three hours and a half after, so that they thus left the house about 10 o'clock A. M., having just had a tolerable meal, and were in a comfortable plight for the day. The consequence of the above alteration was, as you will readily conceive, an almost immediate increase in the number of tramps. In about three weeks the number rose from about 70 to 120 per week. On this becoming apparent the matter was again reported to the Board, who instantly placed the order on its original footing, viz., that they (the tramps) be set to work three hours and a half after breakfast. This was, as before, resisted; but on the parties finding that the Bench and the Board were both determined to carry it out, they submitted, and for months we had no trouble on account of their refusing to work. As these parties appeared, as it were, to have taken our terms, and their numbers began again to increase, the Board again took the whole question into full consideration."

In fact the tramps got the habit of work till it ceased to be distasteful. Suppose we make them work in every Union for the full labor value of the meal, and on resistance refuse food or liberty to depart till the order is complied with. There would be one or two "shocking cases," but tramping would pretty much end, to the immense relief of the decent poor and of people in the country, who in some places are positively haunted by these human vermin till we ourselves know villages where no woman will trust herself out of the sight of the houses. The most serious difficulty in the way is the risk of arresting some workman honestly in search of employment, but such a man would work, and might, if he liked, carry a protection from the overseer, or clergyman, or dissenting minister of his parish. Liberty is worth any trouble given by tramps, but the wildest Red acknowledges that the limit of Tom's liberty is the liberty of John, and John's liberty is certainly not maintained when he is called on to mortgage his own toil in order to keep Tom in idleness. The truth is "vagrancy," i. e., purposeless, senseless, mendicancy, is a crime, if not against the moral law, then against the social law, just as much as smuggling,—is, in fact, a fraud on the community, and should be punished as such. If a man will beg, let him beg, but any sensible community will prohibit him from extorting, and the cadger who, being able to work, sleeps every night in the workhouse, warn his fellows where to steal, and refuses to earn his lodging and breakfast, is a criminal whose child ought to be educated against his will, and himself set to do the community some service under the penalties limited only by their effectiveness. Nomads are people to be studied until they begin to plunder. Then they are to cease to be nomads, under penalty of bullets.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE WAR.

The Sudden Submission of Austria Explained—Consequences of the Battle of Koniggratz.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SALSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The causes of the sudden submission of Austria in the field are not as yet easily ascertained. The difficulty of defining them accurately is increased by the exhibition of military strength she now makes to the world, and by the development of her power when the necessity for using it has passed away. A dwarf may surprise a giant in the act of putting on his armor and bind him, or may set pitfalls for his tremendous opponent when he is armed, and may sit on him when he is down. Prussia is not a dwarf, but the resistance made to her assault by Austria by no means represented the force Austria could and ought to have exhibited in the contest. In considering the circumstances which led to such tremendous consequences as we are yet trying to grasp in all their magnitude without much success, it may be at once admitted and maintained *that Austria was not prepared for the war she encountered or provoked, and that Prussia was.* Austria was not sustained by an unanimous population, neither was Prussia at the outset of the war; but Prussia was able to kindle national enthusiasm by her victories, whereas Austria only encouraged internal dissention by her defeats. *At the end of the third week in June the Austrian army was not concentrated, its leaders had no matured plans, its transport was ill-organized, its commissariat defective.* At that time the Prussian armies were assembled in pursuance of well if not long digested schemes of operation, close to the enemy's frontiers, with an excellent railway system to conduct and supply their troops with efficient transport and commissariat. The Austrian railways were so placed, and were, besides, of such a nature, being only single in the line of certain important points, that the trains became cumulative as they approached the places of concentration. *The Prussian lines, on the contrary, were so disposed that troops could be deposited as the trains went on from point to point, fed by lines at right angles to the main railways, and in connection with great magazines.* Neither Josephstadt, Koniggratz nor Olmutz contained stores or supplies for such an army as was required to meet the hosts Prussia was directing to a point of junction inside Bohemia, and there were no vast magazines in any part of the Empire to make adequate provision for its wants. As to the army itself, brave and well disciplined as it is believed to have been, there was not to be found either in the ranks or in the staff the same intelligence as characterized, we are told, the army of Prussia. It was not homogeneous. Even now the hussars scarcely consider their comrades, horse or foot, as part of the same army; and fight as Hungarians for the King of Hungary, having a profound contempt for Polish Uhlans, a grand patronage for German dragoons, and a lofty dislike of the Croats and other Sclaves who, with Germans and Italians, constitute that portion of the Austrian infantry which is not Hungarian. An Austrian officer ought to speak at least six different languages to be able to converse with the troops under the "double eagle." BENEDEK, as a Hungarian Protestant gentleman, may not have been quite acceptable to the German Roman Catholic nobles, but there is in the higher ranks of the army nothing of the strong prejudice which causes jealousies and dislikes lower down, only restrained by discipline from breaking into violent quarrels. Although most of the regiments were excellent, there were exceptions which caused a deterioration in the quality of a whole corps, as the strength of a chain is to be measured by its weakest link; but among the principal causes of the rapid disintegration of the Austrian army there must be included, in my humble judgment, the want of a *corps d'élite* such as a division of guards. The Jägers, with all their good qualities, are not guards, nor is such a regiment as the Hoch Deutschmeister equivalent to the Guard of Prussia or of France. A division of Guards could scarcely have failed to drive the Prussians out of Chlum—indeed, any regiment ought to have done that; and, at all events, would have been a standard for the rest of the army to look up to; but years ago Austria abolished her *corps d'élite*, and she needed them at Koniggratz. When an army is beaten and is obliged to fall back on its rear, its own trains, supply and reserve wagons prove a serious obstacle, and add to the confusion which renders it so very difficult to gather up the fragments of a broken force and reintegrate them. *The army of Benedek could not have fought another battle in the open field for many days.* Its losses in material were enormous, and its degradation in *morale* was marked; but if Olmutz could have supplied them all, and afforded a basis for reinforcements and supplies the troops would soon have been ready to try the fortunes of another battle. The march of the Prussians and their superiority in force put the capital in danger. But the Government was not only menaced from without, but from within; troops were needed to defend the lines of Floridsdorf from the Prussians, *and at the same time to stand with their back to the foreign enemy to keep down disaffected citizens.* Thus it was that BENEDEK's army was broken up—part was sent to Vienna, part kept at Olmutz, part directed to the Danube, above and below, part left in the garrisons of Josephstadt, Koniggratz, and Olmutz, while the Prussians in two great compact armies spread over Bohemia, Moravia, and Upper Austria, as two streams of lava pass over the cornfields. The whole of the richest parts of Austria were lost to her, and made fat her enemy. Another capital illustration was afforded of the truth of the great maxim in war that the belligerent who takes the initiative and acts on the aggressive has decided advantages in his favor. But it must also be considered that Austria, though very strong and powerful, owed much of her strength and power to her position as an aggressive nation, and to her exemption from invasion. As long as she could keep her enemy outside her borders, and strike him with a long arm, her blows were tremendous; *but when penetrated through her outer armor, her vitals were soon reached, and she fell as the Southern States of America did when Sherman marched through Georgia and Carolina.* Indeed, Austria is not peculiar in that respect. The rule may be applied to almost any nation, and it is not without cause that belligerents seek battle-grounds outside their own territories. Had not her army been so large the defeat of Koniggratz would not have been so crushing; but the forces of Prussia were so large that Austria had to hurry up every man to the front. Then was revealed her pitiable weakness. Austria was in the camp of BENEDEK. *She had no reserve—not a corps to fall back upon.* The victory of Koniggratz gave Venetia to Italy; for Austria was obliged to take the Army of the Quadrilateral as her reserve, and of the whole of her 800,000 men she could not place 300,000 in line. It is said that there had been great mismanagement, peculation, and the like in the Departments, but of the truth of these charges I know nothing; they are readily made, and in the days of disaster readily credited. It is alleged, too, that ever since the Schleswig-Holstein war—*fons et origo malorum*—the common soldiers had conceived an undue respect for the Prussians, and had an almost superstitious idea of the effect of the needle-gun, though their officers thought only of the inferior position they were made to assume in the campaign. The high reputation of the Prussians and of their arm, and the ideas of their comrades, became known to the Austrians at home, *and they saw, too, that Austria was not even playing second fiddle to Prussia, but was sent off apart to play on the Jew's harp.* The character of Austrian diplomacy and of Austrian generalship became damaged among the citizens and the army, and, at the same time, the popularity of the Emperor, which had been for some time on the wane among the non-military classes, was diminished in the regiments employed on a distasteful service. Had the Prussians been led by a NAPOLEON they could have made Koniggratz worse than a Jena. *Vienna must have fallen if, instead of appearing before Presburgh on the 23d of July, they had come down on it with the same rapidity they displayed in the invasion of Saxony and Bohemia.* The most mischievous result of delay which occurred has been perhaps the irritation caused in the Austrian army by the discovery that all was not lost in Austria, and that Prussia in her advance was daily getting into greater difficulties. I do not think the Austrians could have beaten the Prussians in another great battle, but I do believe that the Prussians might have been repulsed in an attempt to cross the Danube and take Vienna, and I am quite certain their position would have become in the last degree precarious had they been compelled to undertake a regular siege of Floridsdorf, while it would not have been much better had they tried to overrun Hungary and Styria.

Situated as she was, Austria had no course left but submission, *but she gnaws her lip as she lowers the point of her sword and asks for terms*, and I am much mistaken if there be not in her mind an *arrière pensée* in which she finds some consolation for present discomfiture, and that she looks forward to no distant time for a renewal of the strife, in which, prepared and armed, she can wipe out the memory of Koniggratz in blood and avenge all her disasters. It may be a vain hope; it certainly is an unfortunate aspiration, for, resigning her dreams of hegemony and Germanic Imperialism and cultivating the arts of peace, Austria has a grand *rôle* to play, in which her success would be greeted with the blessings of a happy and contented people, and with the approbation of the civilized world, and in which her glory would be greater than if she wore the diadem of a hundred Cæsars.

Gen. Klapka and the Prusso-Hungarian Legion.

Gen. KLAPKA has caused to be published, in correction of certain reports in the Vienna papers, the following:

The Hungarian Legion in Prussia, with the organization of which I was not directly concerned, but whose command I assumed toward the end of July at the request of my countrymen and friends, was on the first of August, when the Austrian papers already announced it dispersed, still quietly and unmolested in camp at Schillersdorf, near Oderburg, in Prussia. On this day the Legion broke up camp and, not 7,000, but only 1,500 men and 150 horses, marched forth to reconnoitre the passes leading from Silesia into Hungary through the Carpathian mountains. On the 3d of August the Legion crossed the Hungarian frontier, occupied the village of Thurzopka, received on the road news of the four weeks' armistice, and, following out the conditions of the armistice, retired, repassing the Carpathians, to the Prussian line of demarcation, where it reached on the 7th, at Pohl in Moravia. On its march the Legion crossed the Carpathian mountains twice, over the worst passes, retreated through the midst of hostile columns that were sent after it from several points, and to march three days in Moravia, hostile territory, to reach the designated line of demarcation, where it arrived in the most exemplary order and with the same force as it had left Schillersdorf six days before. These are the facts, and you would oblige me to publish them, to correct the Austrian lying reports printed in several papers. G. KLAPKA.

RAKAU, Upper Silesia, Aug. 12.

Changes in the Character of War.

The Paris *Temps* is of opinion that the war which has just terminated in Germany will have two very decided consequences, one, that no one can any longer believe in the impossibility of war, and the second, that the nature of hostilities is entirely changed. On the first it says:

The impossibility of war cannot be believed in, since we have just seen one break out which united the most odious characteristics, being at the same time a civil conflict and a war of ambition and aggression. There is thus a first cause of uneasiness, as the tranquillity of Europe is not less than formerly at the mercy of an unscrupulous statesman. But that is not all; the equilibrium of Europe is about to be profoundly disturbed by the success of the Count de BISMARCK, and some of the English journals dwell on the radical change made in the mode of carrying on war. A campaign is now only of a few days. Two months sufficed in 1859 for the French to conquer Lombardy; and a week only elapsed between the entry of the Prussians into Bohemia and the battle which forced Austria to sue for peace. To that must be added the re awaking of the warlike ambition of Europe, the formation of new military States, and lastly, and above all, since the security of England is in question, the formation of two new maritime Powers—Prussia and Italy.

The writer then remarks more particularly on the manner in which England is affected by this altered mode of conducting hostilities: The English trust too much to their wealth and to their resources of all kinds, and to that "latent force" which hitherto has never failed to show itself in the hour of peril, and has always caused them to triumph over their enemies. At present again those writers who undertake to reassure public opinion call attention to the manner in which England, both in the wars of the First Empire and in the campaign of the Crimea, was able gradually to render herself equal to all situations. They do not doubt that, in the hour of danger, prejudice and routine would give place to the necessary energy. But it is just to such eventualities that the argument derived from the changes accomplished in the art of war applies with the greatest force. From the present rapidity of military operations, those resources of which the entire development supposes a protracted conflict must no longer be counted on.

England has too much withdrawn, says the *Temps*, from the affairs of the Continent, and in consequence has lost much of her influence.

Our neighbor across the Channel has declared that she would not mingle in any European war; what is the result? It is that England is of no use to any one on the continent, if not as an industrial market. No one fears her attacks, because she is known to be moderate and pacific; but neither does any one hope for her assistance in the hour of danger, and consequently no one would be disposed to give her aid if she required it. In a word, England has voluntarily separated herself from Europe, and that isolation might end by becoming a peril. Such are the reflections to which the unforeseen realization of the conceptions of Count DE BISMARCK have given rise among our neighbours. At the first moment the English were pleased at looking upon Prussia aggrandized as a Power capable of holding France in check on the Continent; at present they are beginning to understand with what dangers they are themselves menaced by the triumph of the Prussian policy. The fact is only too clear; a revolution has been accomplished in Europe, and there is not a State which is not brought into presence of an order of things quite new.

Bismarck and the Minor States of Germany—His Ambition and his Good Fortune.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

There is now no longer any check upon the great career of Count BISMARCK. Even the opposition to his scheme which was apprehended on the part of France has furthered his designs, by impressing upon all Germans the necessity of making common cause. Yet Count BISMARCK, it would seem, is "craning at the leap." His progress has hitherto been marked by great, rapid, decisive strides. He has broken whatever he could not bend. He has taken fortune, the world's opinion, his countrymen's suffrage, by storm. He has made the blunders of his foes, no less than the exploits of his armies, subservient to his purpose. Austria is at his feet, not only crushed, but discredited. The minor German States are at his mercy, not merely routed and dispersed, but utterly demoralized. With such a hurricane of good luck as Count BISMARCK commands no man ever sailed. Yet at the moment which is to crown the work of years his heart, it seems, somewhat misgives him. There is "a hitch" somewhere. The bill for the annexation of the conquered Northern States, as we learn from our Berlin correspondent, is not forthcoming. The action of the Government is paralyzed by the influence of "some illustrious personage at Court." In other words, the softer nature of the Sovereign resists the iron will of the Minister. Let us hope that the golden opportunity may not be suffered to escape; that the edifice may not be interrupted at the laying of the last stone; that the mover of the great enterprise may not shrink back from that craven word "impossible."

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Count BISMARCK has initiated in Germany a more momentous revolution than even CAVOUR accomplished in Italy. He has broken up and scattered that fagot of dry sticks which was called the Bund. He has put an end to the dualism of those two Powers between whom the diplomatists of the old school averred it was equally "impossible" there could ever be either cordial friendship or open enmity; and as for the minor States, they have either ceased to be or await their fate at his hands. And yet is Count BISMARCK for all that the man to complete his work? Does he really aspire to be the CAVOUR of Germany? Or will Germany, with or without him go the whole length of that unity which Italy wrought out for herself under CAVOUR's auspices? The bringing these four and thirty German States into one Germany is, indeed, a much greater undertaking than Count BISMARCK has hitherto professed to have on hand. His avowed aim was, not the unity of Germany, but only of Northern Germany. The edifice he aspired to build up was, not a United, but only a Confederate State. The fate he had in store for minor Princes was not extinction, but mediatization. But he had reckoned hitherto without the people. His great National Parliament is to have a voice in the matter, and there are already unmistakable symptoms that revolution in Germany will soon exceed the limits which its promoter wished, or affected to wish, to set to it.

It is of vital importance for Germany that its master mind should rise to the height of her great destinies. This is no longer the moment to look back or to waver. The world has forgiven much to BISMARCK, because he has dared much. So soon as it was seen that his object was the making of a great nation, few men were so scrupulous as to find fault with the choice of his means; but the blood spilt in a fratricidal struggle, the violation of treaties, the trampling upon vested rights, the all-sweeping work of a wholesale revolution, should lead to something better than the mere aggrandizement of the Monarchy of Brandenburg. The views of the great statesmen of 1866 should aim at somewhat higher than the mean *Klein-Deutschland* policy of the Erfurt Assembly of 1849. It is not the annexation of half Hanover or all Cassel to Prussia that is worth all the bloodshed through which Count BISMARCK has waded to his present supremacy. It is the merging of Prussia in Germany, the constitution of a great and strong community, the work of a CAVOUR on an infinitely larger scale, Men who undertake such a task as Count BISMARCK's cannot afford to go back, much less to stop half-way.

The Emperor of France in a New Character.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 17.

It has been supposed to be one of the characteristics of the Napoleonic system that it lives by sudden occasional appeals to the lower instincts of a restless and excitable people, by flattering the vanity and even indulging the rapacity which are never quite dormant in some species of human nature, and by consoling party malcontents, who call themselves, and are, liberals in the sense of claiming freedom for themselves, with the reflection that they can at least prevent other inferior people from enjoying their liberties in peace and safety. We are glad to believe, however, that the founder of the Second Empire has outlived the necessity of seeming to identify himself with jealousies he must despise, and passions he cannot share, and that he is firm enough in his seat to look down with something of a fatherly compassion upon the childish petulance of a public spirit which is only satisfied when all the rest of the world is in alarm. If we are to trust the priviledged report of what passed in a private audience at St. Cloud on Wednesday last, the Emperor of the French has celebrated this last 15th of August by setting a grand example to his subjects—an example of self-knowledge, self-denial, and self-conquest. Any vulgar chronicler is fit to extol ordinary Imperial speeches; but this soft answer to the Prussian Government deserves a Plutarch. It appears that the French Government had sent a note to the Government at Berlin, expressing a "wish" for a rectification of the frontier, in consequence of the Prussian conquests in Germany. To this note the Prussian Government replied that any such rectification was inadmissible. Such was the substance of the communication made by Count VON GOLTZ to the Emperor on Wednesday; and it will hardly surprise any one who considers dispassionately the circumstances of the case. It is the way in which the announcement was received that surprises all who imagined that the ages of heroic simplicity and sincerity were past. His Majesty, in reply, assured Count VON GOLTZ that it was to satisfy public opinion in France that he had expressed that wish to the Prussian Government; that he had considered such a wish just, but acknowledged the fairness of the arguments brought forward against it, and added that the good relations between Prussia and France should in no case be disturbed. Even thus the project of removing a neighbor's landmarks resolves itself into a diplomatic incident, and ends with a reply conceived in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

Napoleon's German Policy—How it is Viewed at Vienna.

Berlin (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

As yet LOUIS NAPOLEON has preferred no positive demands, but merely broached what, in the euphemistic language of Chauvinism is called the equitableness of an indemnity. LOUIS NAPOLEON, from having had an entirely German education—he was at school first at Augsburg, and afterward at Arenenburg, in German Switzerland—speaks the language of this country like a native, and has always taken care to keep himself *au courant* with the latest publications in the field of its general and political literature. If a pacific solution of pending difficulties is confidently anticipated in official circles here, this hope, more than upon anything else, is founded upon the superior acquaintance of NAPOLEON III. with the actual condition and inherent qualities of this race. I do not think that Prussia just now would be particularly inclined to *defend Switzerland, Belgium, or perhaps even Luxembourg*, which though German, and occupied by her troops, has not been included in the Northern Confederacy; but even these LOUIS NAPOLEON will not secure with the assistance of this Government, and if he wants them must take them and abide the consequences.

In Austria, it is true, people are already indulging in the exhilarating thought that the Power they have been unable to crush will be soon confronted by a more competent adversary. The leading papers of Vienna, far from repressing their hopes, bid France be quick; and the Austrian Government, though they cannot well announce another war while the first remains to be wound up, *yet evince a disposition so to shape the course of their internal politics as to enable them to renew hostilities immediately should occasion offer.*

Italy and France—Singular Stories in Regard to the Demand for the Trentino.

Milan (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

A writer in the *Sole* makes the statement, curious if true, that on the morning after the battle of Custozza the Archduke ALBERT sent a message to the Italian headquarters, to the effect that Austria intended to give up Venetia, and that this was the reason of the long inaction that ensued on the part of the Italian Generals. It is certain that some other reason must have existed, beside the losses sustained on the 24th of June, to keep the army so long in perfect idleness.

The following extract from a letter in the Milan *Gazette* is vouched for by the writer as substantially correct, and is in part confirmed by information from other quarters:

"It was said that the Trentino would be obtained by the efficacious support of France, and the public believed it. But the fact was not so. Prince NAPOLEON went to headquarters on purpose to exhort against delay in concluding the armistice, seeing that Prussia fully intended making peace with Austria. RICASOLI, on the other hand, insisted on the promise of the Trentino before concluding the armistice, and, while he still held out, news came of the armistice of Nikolsburg. On receiving the telegram, Prince NAPOLEON sent for RICASOLI. 'My resignation or the Trentino,' said the Baron. To which the Prince, taking the dispatch from his pocket, replied: 'No, Baron, the alternative is very different; either peace or a singlehanded war—read!' The Baron read and gave way. Nevertheless, so strongly did the Ministers insist that Prince NAPOLEON promised to get the Emperor to ask Austria for the Trentino, and accordingly, on his return to Vichy, he did get his cousin, albeit most unwillingly, to make the request. FRANCIS JOSEPH replied by a dry negative. This refusal, although not unforeseen, irritated NAPOLEON, who wrote in nearly the following terms:

'I have been so weak as to ask the Trentino of Austria for Italy, and I have received a positive refusal. I have done for Italy more than my friendship for her imposed upon me to do. But if Italy thinks her dignity compromised through her consideration for me, I release her from all engagements toward me. Do not let her think she will be wanting in consideration toward me by acting as her own dignity and her own interests suggest. Let her provide for herself, if she thinks that I have not done enough for her.'

These words could not but produce a strong impression, and thus is explained the precipitation with which a resolution was taken at the eleventh hour."

We learn this afternoon that Gen. MENABREA was to leave Florence last night for Paris, whence he would proceed to Germany. A letter of the 9th from Civita Vecchia mentions the arrival of a steam corvette, which had begun to embark materials and munitions of war. Similar stores, it adds, are being shipped on board steamers belonging to the Imperiale Messageries. These were considered symptoms of an approaching evacuation. The Spanish war steamer *Lepanto* had also arrived, with it was reported a most important message from Queen ISABELLA to the Pope. It was rumored that the *Lepanto* would convey to Spain, the ex-King of Naples, with his baggage and suite.

Napoleon's Moderation and Self-Control.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's withdrawal of his claims on German territory is another proof to the world of *his remarkable intellectual fibre.* No one knows better than he the sort of comments which such a change of mind gives rise to; no one knows better what kind of criticism it will provoke in France; *but he has braved the censure of hostile, acute and inflamed critics, and he has appealed from passionate and aggressive France to France considerate and wise.* He has had very little time for this re-arrangement and fresh consideration of the data before him; he has had to form his last resolution very quickly; but a rapid review has been enough to take in the differences which the result of the war had made, *and he has had enough confidence in himself to avow the conclusion which a fresh state of affairs has forced upon him.* He refuses to involve Europe in a war, and to expose French interests to a great risk on a small question of territory; and he will be supported in this conclusion. There will be abundance of taunts. There are, in the first place, plenty of people who think all change of mind in itself weakness, and are ready to cry out against it at once, without the slightest reflection; and there is, in the second place, the war party in France. But men of sense know that change of mind is sometimes the mark both of the strongest intellect and the highest courage, and the war party in France should know that petty territorial wars are now obsolete. There was a time when a French monarch would have thought nothing of expending the blood of a hundred thousand Frenchmen upon one or two forts in the Netherlands or a small strip of Bavaria; but those days are now past, and a new atmosphere of opinion has risen upon these subjects even in military France, hitherto so apt to be dazzled by dreams of unsubstantial glory. There has been a new growth of feeling in that country, the mercantile class has been gaining ground, and every year has added to the strength of that more sober and more practical and reflecting portion of the community which thinks the happiness and prosperity of a nation lie in peace rather than in war. French military enthusiasm has been replaced by less showy but more solid tastes and aims, and the people have shared in the great progress which utilitarian sentiment has of late years made in the world.

A Policy of Silence.

From the Independance Belge, Aug. 16.

The French Government has no intention of precipitating matters, still less of putting itself in a state of hostility to Prussia; its pacific tendencies are very energetically affirmed by a note in the official journal. It desires, on the contrary, to cultivate the best relations with that Power and even to favor her projects so far as they may serve the interests of Europe and the peace of Germany; but it does not mean to abandon all claim in the matter, and reserves to itself the right of *making known its programme at a later period, when it shall have received from Prussia the explanations it has demanded.* This is the sense in which the note of the *Constitutionnel* must be interpreted; and although such an interpretation may have the disadvantage of leaving a door open to all sorts of conjectures, it is certainly more exact than that which would seek to draw from the language of the semi-official journals the conclusion that all complications are removed; and that Prussia, being unable or unwilling either to renounce a policy of annexation or to cede to France German territories, great or small, in the way of compensation, the French Emperor's policy is about to resign itself to silence.

The Idea of a South German Confederation.

Berlin Correspondence of the Monde.

You have been surprised, doubtless, to read in my letters on the state of Germany that the Catholics of Germany prefer a union of the South with the Prussian Confederation of the North to the establishment of a seperate Confederation. I can now furnish you with a testimony in support of my assertion. In the August number of the *Feuilles Historiques et Politiques* of Munich, M. JOERG demonstrates in the most absolute manner the impossibility of a Southern Confederation, and referring to an article written at the beginning of 1863, reproduces the conclusion, which runs thus: 'If we have nothing left us but to choose, we adhere without reserve to the Prussian Empire, rather than return to a re-edition of the Confederation of the Rhine, and become the German subjects of France.' This language from a man whose name alone, pronounced in the General Assembly of the German Catholics of Treves, provoked unanimous and enthusiastic applause, may suffice to enlighten you as to the situation, and explain the disposition of men's minds among the German Catholics. M. JOERG lives at Munich, in the midst of that energetic population whose antipathy to Prussia is proverbial. As to the Governments, the assimilation to Prussia will cost them much less. You have been long aware of the Prussian tendencies of the Court and ruling classes in Bavaria. Those of Baden are still more devoted to Prussi ; and the Court and democrats of Wurtemberg, isolated by the adhesion of the other two, will be unable to resist. The population also accept the union, some from conviction, others, and the majority, from necessity, bowing to the imperious exigencies of the situation.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Pope will not Abandon Rome—His Final Decision to Remain.

Rome Correspondence of the Liberté.

On the question of abandoning Rome or remaining there the Pope has irrevocably taken his determination. He is firmly decided not to quit the capital. According to him, his place should always be at Rome; he has defended the Papacy there by all the means in his power; he has protested against all the encroachments, all the acts of violence, committed against the Church; he has made an appeal to all the Bishops of the Catholic world to obtain assistance. Nothing that has tended to diminish the authority of the Church can be laid at his door. "I am resolved to die," he adds, "at the foot of St. Peter's chair, in which Providence has placed me, were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without force, without authority, and almost in the hands of VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Pope will therefore remain at Rome, and thence will turn his eyes toward France, his only support in the events by which he believes himself threatened. His relations with the French Government have already been perceptibly modified. PIUS IX. was often in the habit of speaking bitterly among his intimate friends of the Emperor of the French; he used also very frequently to indulge in sharp language on the subject of French policy. He now corrects all this; his expressions are becoming kindly; he pities more than he condemns. He shows himself, above all, satisfied with the autograph letter of the French Emperor which reached him last week, and which he has communicated to his Ministers. In that communication the Emperor makes an appeal to the heart of the Holy Father; his Majesty implores PIUS IX. to march in concert with him and come to his aid to surmount the immense difficulties with which both himself and the Papacy are encompassed. The terms of this letter, a certain impress of melancholy to be noticed in it, and the demand of support made by so powerful a monarch as the French Emperor to an old and disarmed man, have made a lively impression on the Pope. 'The Emperor,' said his Holiness to his Council, 'is in presence of events which he cannot control; his intentions are good; our support ought not to be wanting to him. We shall pray that it may be efficacious; we shall pray also for him, for France, and for the Church.' The relations between the Papacy and the Court of the Tuileries are therefore assuming an intimacy which they never had before.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Deplorable Tyranny—The People Taking to Flight to Avoid Proscription.

The *Avenir National*, in speaking of Spain, says: It would be difficult to form an idea of the actual situation of the country. Never, since the Inquisition and FERDINAND VII., has there been seen such terror prevailing or such silence. The Liberal despotism of O'DONNELL has led to the absolute one of NARVAEZ, to whom Queen ISABELLA has confided the safety of the last crown of the last Bourbon. All the Liberal journals have been suppressed. The few which survive are contented to borrow from the *Correspondencia*, a little semi-official journal, not political news, but the most insignificant facts. There are no longer either journals or meetings. The public places of amusement are closed at 10 o'clock. It is the death of 17,000,000 of individuals. Marshal NARVAEZ, who sees Europe occupied with the gravest questions, believes that public attention will not trouble itself with his conduct. Every day at Madrid and throughout the Peninsula, especially at Barcelona and Seville, arrests are made and people shot. When night arrives, patrols of the civic guard, carbines in hand, perambulate the streets. All persons that can leave Spain are hastening to do so.

Returning to the subject, the same paper, in another number, also says:

"Private communications are the only means left for learning the state of things on the other side of the Pyrenees. One letter declares that 'since the cholera of last year Madrid has not been so empty as at present, people taking to flight in order not to be proscribed, imprisoned, or shot.' Spanish refugees have flocked in great numbers to the south of France. Narvaez has again confided the education of the Prince of the Asturias to the Archbishop of Burgos, one of the chiefs of the Ultramontane party. Lastly, the religious orders of monks, capucins, Carmélites, &c., who have entirely disappeared from the country since 1840, are about to be recalled. The new Government intends to place its support upon bayonets and the clergy. Violence is not a source of strength, and people are not wanting to say that Queen ISABELLA, who has left the capital for the Basque provinces, at a few leagues from France, will not return to Madrid. NARVAEZ, under a regime which is constitutional only in name, as the absolute master. But what can he do? The Spanish Treasury is empty; all industrial enterprises are in a state of insolvency; and the discontent of the populations is extreme. Such a situation cannot last long. It is, every one must hope, the last convulsion of a long period of political and religious doubt and darkness. France can do much in influencing Spain; happily not by a direct or official intervention, but by a pressure of public opinion. What is taking place in that country is only to be compared to what was seen at Naples under other Bourbons. That tyranny has only to be pointed out to the conscience of Europe for a complete and prompt remedy to be obtained.

CARLOTTA'S MISSION.

She Meets with Little Sympathy at Paris—Maximilian No Right to Ask France for Further Help.

From the Avenir National, Aug. 3.

This young and intelligent sovereign arrives with a demand for subsidies in one hand and the abdication of her consort in the other. Matters have in fact come to such a point that without new and considerable sacrifices on the part of France the Empire which was endeavored to be founded in Mexico can evidently not subsist. Is it the duty of France to submit to these sacrifices? Is it permitted to her, particularly under existing circumstances, to persevere in an enterprise the success of which would still remain problematical even were the Government to devote to it double the amount of time, men and money hitherto employed? Public opinion has already replied to this question with a force and unanimity that leave no doubt as to the way in which it ought to be solved. The French Government, as the debates in the Legislative Body attest, has not acted solely in obedience to the necessity for regenerating Mexico in sending troops and money to that country. It aimed above all at obtaining serious compensations for French citizens injured in their interests, as well as guarantees for the future. At a later period it had to stipulate also for an indemnity for expenses occasioned by the four years' campaign, and for the reimbursement of the two loans issued in favor of Mexico, as explained in the Yellow Book. Nothing, therefore, any longer justifies the continuation of French political and military intervention in Mexico. The country condemns it, and the most eloquent and sentimental phrases of the *Patrie* and the *France* will in no way change its verdict.

Politics not a Matter of Sentiment.

From the Siècle, Aug. 13.

Politics are not an affair of sentiment. What can the Emperor of Mexico's Government ask from France? There is no occasion to be in the secrets of the gods to know that. With her military and financial assistance it has not yet been able to triumph completely over the obstinate resistance of the Republican Party. JUAREZ, inaccessible to discouragement after so many successive disasters, pursues the struggle with a perseverance and courage which the most bitter enemies of the principle he represents cannot help admiring. MAXIMILIAN admitted as much himself in his proclamation of November last. What the new Emperor has not been able to accomplish with the assistance of the French, will he be able to effect after their departure? To ask the question is to answer it. What could he ask for, therefore? A prolongation of the armed intervention? That, however, is hardly possible. The categorical declaration of the French Government on that subject is not a measure that could be reconsidered. There remains financial assistance. The *Presse*, last year, counselled to aid Mexico by guaranteeing a loan of 500,000,000 of francs. The writer in that journal, now known as the editor of the *Liberté*, complacently reminds its readers of that advice, and does not seem far from renewing the proposition—very generous, no doubt, and chivalrous. The public debt of France has been so much reduced, it has benefitted by so many surpluses in her budgets, the tax-payers have been so much relived, that to guarantee a loan of 500,000,000 to a country whose solvency is more than doubtful, would be for her a mere bagatelle! That, perhaps, is the opinion of the *Liberté*, but certainly is not that of the country. The universal satisfaction with which the announcement of the definitive term of the French intervention was received is the unmistakable proof of that feeling. France has done enough—too much—for the Mexican Monarchists. It is for them to accomplish the rest.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Reservation System and its Merits—Letter from Major-Gen. Pope.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Aug. 3, 1866.

My Dear Judge:

On my return, yesterday, from Albuquerque, I had the pleasure to receive the two Colorado papers you sent me, which, though long delayed on the road, were very aceptable.

It would seem, from the articles on Indian affairs, that my views and suggestions on the subject are not clearly understood, and I will, therefore, relate them more intelligibly and with as much brevity as possible.

A reference to the history of our Indian relations in the past seems to be essential to a clear understanding of the propositions I submitted for the consideration of the people of Colorado. What then is this history? It is manifest that in the progress of settlement of new countries inhabited by barbarous tribes of Indians, the time arrives when the whites are brought into contact with Indians at so many points of the vast region claimed, and roved over by them, that the safety of the settler is no longer compatible with the wild and wandering condition of the savage race.

It becomes necessary, therefore, both for his own protection and that of the white settlers, to restrict the Indian to certain localities, where guarded by troops and partly subsisted by the Government, he can neither commit depredations upon the whites nor be subjected to like acts from his more civilized neighbors.

This necessity has created the "Reservation System," to which in the end all Indians now on this Continent must be subjected. The history of these reservations in the case of the Indians north and south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi has been very different. and in this difference will be found the basis of the views which I expressed in Denver.

In the case of the Indians north of the Ohio River it was thought judicious in the beginning of this system to locate the reservations in the country occupied or claimed by the Indians. The natural result followed. On the one hand the white settlements crowded round the reservations more and more narrowed the range of the Indians. On the other hand the Indians found in these reservations a safe place of refuge after committing robbery, theft, murder and other lawless and hostile acts. It was and is impossible to place troops enough at each one of these reservations entirely to prevent the Indian from stealing out at night and robbing, and at times murdering his white neighbors, the white men on the frontier, and in close contact with these reservations, unrestrained by laws and by any sound public sentiment; to settle all disputes, and avenge all offences, however trivial, in which Indians are concerned with a pistol or rifle, themselves being both judges and executioners. In addition to these causes of difficulty, the reservations became more and more valuable to the growth of settlements around them, and were therefore every day more coveted by white men.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that outrages and atrocities committed by both parties were frequent and irrepressible. A little while only was needed to make it plain that whites and Indians could not live together in these relations, and it was found necessary almost as soon as the Indians were established on the reservations, to remove them to some other region more remote from white settlements, or to deprive them of their arms, and take upon ourselves the entire burden of subsisting them. The former course was adopted, and the result has been that the various tribes which once inhabited the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri have been again and again removed from one reservation to another, until at at last they are found along the western frontier of Missouri and within the limits of Kansas.

The evils and difficulties attending their residence on those various reservations, and the suffering of the Indians from want and other causes, have so diminished their numbers, that of the various powerful and populous tribes which once inhabited the great region east of the Mississippi, there now remains but a few insignificant and feeble remnants along the extreme Western frontier. What has become of the great tribes famous in our history?—the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Miamis, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottowotomies, the Winnebagoes, the Kickapoos, and many others equally populous and powerful? A few feeble, helpless, worn-out fragments alone remain of all those great Indian nations! What, too, it might be asked, is the history of the white emigrants—the pioneers of the great States of the West? It is a history full of bloodshed and of horror. For these wretched Indians, reduced, one might suppose, to the last extremity of misery, there is, however, even now, no rest. At last, it is found absolutely necessary to remove the few still left to the Indian territory west of Arkansas. A history so full of bloodshed and of misery, both to Indian and white man, and involving such immense expense to the Government, cannot, even at this day, be read without astonishment and indignation.

The process of extermination has been rapid beyond belief, and furnishes a record of inhumanity to both races which will long remain a reproach to the country.

Warned, seemingly, by the unfortunate result of the system of reservations pursued north of the Ohio River, the Government, in dealing with the Indians of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and other Southern and Southwestern States, so modified this policy of reservations as to obviate many of its evils. An extensive region of country west of the State of Arkansas was selected as "Indian territory," and the tribes inhabiting the Southern States were after more or less difficulty at once removed to it without undergoing the intermediate stages which had marked the course of the more Northern and Southern Indians who have at last been brought together in the common territory. The Southern tribes are still numerous and strong, and so far as Indians can be, prosperous and improving. It is not necessary, after what I have already said, to describe the condition of the Northern tribes, now first brought into contact with their race from the Southern States. Poor, feeble, helpless and hopeless, they have at last found a place, where it is to be hoped they will be permitted to die in peace, and their tribe and name to vanish from the earth. In this difference in the history of the two great branches of the same race, may be found the difference between a system of reservation located in the country originally occupied by Indians, from which they are only removed from time to time by the pressure of necessity, to other reservations, from which they must again and again be removed for the same reasons, and a system of reservations in a territory selected for the exclusive occupation of Indians, and so far removed from their original country that return to it is imossible.

In a humane view there can be no doubt as to the respective merits and demerits of these two systems. The economic question I will examine further on. It can hardly be doubted that if it had been proposed to our ancestors seventy years ago, when the country was sparsely settled and impoverished by war, to adopt for the great tribes of Indians north of the Ohio River the system afterward pursued toward the Southern tribes, the scheme would have appeared much more startling by the grandeur of its proportions, and the supposed enormous expense which must attend it, that the plan which I suggested to the people of Colorado can possibly seem to them. And yet, if our forefathers could have foreseen the history of the last seventy years, as we can now look back upon it, what torrents of blood, what nameless horrors, what lavish and wasteful expenditure of money, what reproach to themselves and their posterity might have been spared! That they had not the light of experience, as we have, is true; that they had comparatively none of the resources, the power, and the knowledge which we have to day, is equally true. Let us take heed then, that we do not fall into the same grievous mistakes, not to say crimes, without even the poor excuse which might be made for them. I do not wish it to be understood from what precedes that I consider the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas, the best selection of a country for the Indians, nor the establishment of so many tribes, under the conditions which there obtain, the best disposition which could have been made even of those Indians. I only mean to say that, in my judgment, it approaches more nearly than any arrangement yet proposed to the true solution of the Indian question, and that defective as it may be in some respects, it obviates many of the evils which have existed in the past, and which exist everywhere else in the Indian country. To recur then to the condition of the Indians and of Indian affairs in the Territories west of the Mississippi. It is needless to say that the condition of these Indians is not the same in all the Territories, and that even in the same Territory, the condition of the various Indian tribes, and their relation to the white settlers, are very different. In many cases, that close contact with the whites does not yet obtain, nor has emigration yet progressed sufficiently to bring about the condition of things which renders reservation a necessity. Many of the wild tribes can, for the present, be left unmolested to roam over the vast districts of country which they claim.

In their wild state they are doubtless happier and better, and so long as may be, thus let them remain. There are, however, other tribes upon which the white settlers are now closely pressing, and with which the relations of the whites are in that critical and dangerous condition which necessitates a resort to the "reservation system." With these Indians I therefore propose first to deal.

As I have before stated, experience has made it clear that at a certain period in the progress of the settlement of the Indian country by civilized men, a condition of things inevitably arises which demands a resort to the "system of reservations."

In this result I believe there is no difference of opinion anywhere.

The location of these reservations, and the detail of their control and management have given rise, however, to great differences of opinion, and at times to acrimonious controversies. I merely desire here to present my own views on the subject, as I intended while in Denver, to submit them for such examination and action as the people of Colorado might think them entitled to.

It is not necessary to discuss here the evils of the present Indian policy and its administration. As I have written fully and frequently to the Secretary of War and to Gen. GRANT on this subject, and as these letters have been published by Congress and the War Department, I presume my views are sufficiently well understood.

The "reservation system" being a necessity, the question to be considered is, where shall we locate those Indians whose restriction to reservations has become necessary, and under what conditions? A correct answer to this question will go far to solve completely the Indian problem. The system which seems to have been adopted by the Interior Department, is merely a continuation of that which has been pursued in the case of the Indians north of the Ohio River, the history of which I have briefly referred to. The plan of the Interior Department seems to be to locate the Indians upon reservations in some part of the region in which they live, to restrict them to certain limits, partly to subsist them at the cost of the Government, and to have them partly to subsist themselves in the manner customary among Indians, with such contributions toward their maintenance, as their solicited or compulsory labor may furnish. The Indians are thus left with their arms in a region perfectly known to them, permitted, of necessity, partly to retain their wandering habits and wild life, with free or nearly unrestricted access to the settlements, upon which they have been accustomed to commit their depredations, and with almost equal facility of keeping up their intercourse with the wild tribes and being subject to the influences and associations of savage life. It is in human nature that the Indian Agent or the military commander under whose jurisdiction such reservations are placed should feel a pride in the good conduct of the Indians and in a successful administration of his charge. He is therefore very unwilling to admit that his Indians have done wrong, and is prepared to lay the blame of any depredations upon any other tribe rather than that in his own charge. The result of this is that reservations thus located become really places of refuge for the Indian after he has committed acts of hostility, and provide him with security from punishment which he did not possess in his wild state. We have had in Texas in very recent times, and we have in New-Mexico to-day, perfect illustrations of this condition of things.

The people, both in Texas and New-Mexico, as indeed in Kansas, Minnesota and elsewhere, are really more dissatisfied with this arrangement than they were before it was made. Every robbery or outrage whatever is charged upon the Indians on these reservations, and right or wrong, they are made responsible for all the crimes committed anywhere within the region in which their reservations are located. That the Indians on these reservations do commit frequent depredations upon the people, even at a very considerable distance, is not disputed, and the system of thus locating them is not only insufficient for the safety of the white settlers and emigrants, but it is in the nature of things temporary. As the white population increases, these difficulties and the dissatisfaction necessarily increase, and a feeling of bitter and relentless hostility of whites toward Indians is engendered and kept up until it becomes absolutely necessary to remove the Indians to some other place, where in time the same causes will produce the same results and another removal. The history of the past is conclusive on this subject, and is alike revolting to humanity and to good sense. To carry out the reservation system, however, to its complete accomplishment, even where the reservations are located in the region occupied by the Indians, the Indian should be deprived of his arms and horses, prevented from indulging his wandering habits and subjected as are the whites in the neighborhood to the operations of the civil law, the military force stationed among them being merely used to assist the civil officers in bringing to justice under the laws both whites and Indians, who have wronged each other. In this condition the Indian must be subsisted by the Government, aided only by such labor as he can be induced to perform. If this can be completely done, the question of economy would alone remain, but it can never be accomplished. The sparse settlements of the whites, the loose and, in fact, nearly unorganized condition of social and political life on the frontier, render the enforcement of law difficult, and the restraints of sound public opinion of little force.

The remembrance of past acts of horror and atrocity committed by the Indians remain indelibly impressed upon the minds of the whites, and for them "the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." I know that I am stating facts perfectly well known to you and to every man who has ever lived on the frontier or in the Indian country, but it is perhaps necessary to restate well-known facts, to preface my suggestion for a remedy for them. The necessity and the advantage of the reservation system are as freely admitted by me as they are by any one else.

In fact there is not dispute on this point. I propose, however, when once the Indians are collected together to be placed on a reservation, to remove them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the rear instead of to the front of advancing emigration; to march them toward instead of from the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of a society and institutions well organized and well administered; where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity toward the Indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and where his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated. To this plan, it is objected, that the idea of thus collecting and removing these Indians to so great a distance and there subsisting them, is too grand and startling in its proportions, and will be attended with too great expense ever to be accomplished. Let us examine the weight of these objections. The reservation system is admitted to be best, and is being now carried out by the Interior Department to the extent indicated. It is not necessary to say to you that the main difficulty lies in *collecting* the Indians and placing them upon the reservations selected for them. This difficulty, however, is common to both plans, in fact to any plan of reservation whatever. The time to institute a comparison between the plan of the Interior Department, and that suggested by me, fairly begins where the Indians are collected together, and ready to move to a reservation. Up to this point the expense and difficulty are the same in both cases. The difference in expense, therefore, from the time the Indians are collected together, and the time they reach their reservation, is simply a difference in the cost of transportation.

As the Indian marches on foot or on horseback at seasons of the year when animals can subsist by grazing, and as the only expense is in the cost of the trains needed to transport the necessary subsistence for him until he reaches his destination, this difference can be easily estimated. Admit that it greatly exceeds what it would cost to place the same Indians upon reservations near at hand, it must be remembered that the Indian going eastward toward his reservation is every day approaching a country of cheap provisions, and that located near the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers, he can be subsisted at less than one-fourth of the expense required to keep life in him in these remote countries, where every actual necessary of life must be hauled a thousand miles in wagons, and where the simplest articles of food are expensive luxuries.

How long would it be before the additional cost of transporting the Indian to a reservation on the agricultural regions along the Missouri would be again and again repaid by the greatly reduced expense of feeding him after he reaches there?

Whenever the Indian is placed on a reservation, he must be subsisted for some time by the Government—the further such reservations are placed from producing districts the more expensive they become, until located upon or west of the great Plains. When once the Indians are collected to remove to a reservation, why halt them at remote or expensive localities? Is the cost of transporting them from a region where everything is expensive, a few hundred miles further to a place where everything is cheap really the objection?

In addition to this must be considered the diminished military force needed to keep the Indians on such a reservation, and the diminished expense of maintaining this military force where provisions are so much cheaper and more abundant.

With every tribe of Indians thus removed toward the West, a considerable military force would be withdrawn from these remote regions, until finally, with the departure of the Indians, the large and expensive military establishments now kept up on the frontier would cease to exist.

Let us consider too what wonderful development of the great mining regions and of such agricultural districts as exist among them would immediately follow the departure of the Indians from this country. Let us reflect that scenes of brutal massacre and inhuman atrocity would become things of the past, and that the fearful loss of life and property, now familiar to every day's experience, would be spared us in the future.

How is it possible for any man in view of our past history, or in anticipation of the future welfare and prosperity of this great region, west of the Mississippi, to doubt what course both humanity and economy point out in the adjustment of our Indian relations?

It seems hardly necessary for me to state that I do not propose to accomplish this deportation of the Indians in a year, or even in ten years. I only wish to adopt some system and begin to carry it into effect, which looks to an end of Indian wars and massacres. We have too long been the victims of temporary arrangements and of a policy as shiftless and aimless as it is unsatisfactory and inhuman. It is not my purpose to anticipate the time when necessity demands the location of an Indian tribe upon reservations. It is probable that I should not differ much, if at all, with the Indian Department as to the proper time to begin this process with any Indian tribe, but when once it is determined to place a tribe of Indians upon a reservation, let us locate them in such a place and under such conditions that they can never return to the country whence they departed. Let us make an end, finally, of our difficulties with this tribe, at least, by reducing them to a condition in which, if they cannot be civilized or made good citizens, they can at least be made harmless and protected from extermination. Let us, in fact, complete the work for each tribe in turn, instead of half doing it. I think it will not be disputed that the Indians of the Great Plains are in a condition which demands their restriction to some Reservation. Unless they are thus dealt with, communication between the great mining region and the agricultural districts along the Missouri, which supply the mining population with the necessaries of life, will be every day more and more insecure. The Government has not the military force to render the routes of communication across the plains safe, and the small force distributed along these routes only tempt the traveler or the emigrant with the hope of protection which cannot be afforded him. Let us, then, deal with the Indians of the great plains, and in turn (or, if we can, at the same time,) with such of the Indians in the mountains as are most dangerous and troublesome. Does any man believe that the Comanches, or Cheyennes, or Sioux, can be placed on reservations located on the Great Plains, where they will stay? Or that such reservations will render the routes of travel to Colorado or New-Mexico any more secure than they are to-day. If these Indians are placed on reservations they must be fed. Does any man believe that thus placed on reservations on the Great Plains they can be more conveniently and cheaply subsisted than if they were located further to the eastward at points on the Missouri River?

Does any man believe that as many troops would be needed to guard them on the Missouri as would be and now are needed for the same purpose on the Plains? Why then establish reservations for them on the Plains? It may safely be left to such persons as the Government may select, to choose locations for any Indian tribes it may be determined to place upon reservations, and to prescribe the manner of administering them. Such places can readily be found along the Missouri or Mississippi if only the Government resolves to adopt some such plan as is here sketched. Once let the Government adopt a policy which promises an end to Indian difficulties, however far in the future, and the details will readily be adjusted. There is not a man in the Territories who is not now suffering in his own person from the shiftless and unsatisfactory policy or want of policy which has marked the administration of our Indian affairs. There is not a man who will not suffer more every day until some remedy for these evils is supplied.

To the views and suggestions which I have herein expressed I am by no means wedded. In my long service on the Plains and in the mountains, and in the careful study I have for the past three years given to our Indian affairs, having during that time had the immediate military jurisdiction of nearly the whole region east of the Rocky Mountains, these facts and opinions have been forced upon my mind. If any better, more complete, more humane, or more economical system of dealing with Indians than I have suggested can be proposed, I will cheerfully give up my own opinions and give my cordial sympathy and aid in having it adopted and carried out. Let us, the people of the Territories, and the military forces on duty in them, unite upon some plan, and direct our joint efforts to its accomplishment.

We have a common object, the safety and prosperity of the people of the Territories. In union upon some definite and well considered plan of disposing of the Indians we have the strength to effect our purpose. These views and suggestions are only intended as a basis for consultation subject to such modification or total substitution as the people most concerned shall decide.

Only let us come to some conclusion and have done with the controversies and disputes which hava paralyzed our strength and well nigh distracted the Government.

It is surely needless to repeat what our history has recorded in blood, that our whole Indian system for the past forty years has been a failure, and a failure so great as to be an absolute crime committed upon both the white and the red man, that Indian treaties, which leave the Indian free to wander at will as he has always done, and which depend upon his word for observance, are a monstrous and most expensive farce, alike expensive in money and in life. You know, as does every man on the frontier, how impossible it is, even with the best intentions for either the Indian or the white man, to fulfill the obligations of such treaties as are every day made by officials of the Indian Department. Does any man in the Territories indulge the slightest hope that any such treaties will be observed? If there be one I have not seen him. The past, then, so far as it concerns the pacification of the Indians or the security of the white man, has been a failure, total and complete. Let us, then, take counsel together, and see if we cannot provide some remedy in the future for the evils of the present.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

Hon. J. BRIGHT SMITH, Denver, Colorado.

A Turbulent Stream During a Calm—A Half-hour's Agitation of the Waters.

Correspondence of the Monroe (La.) Intelligencer, Aug. 15.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to bring to your notice and that of your readers a curious incident, which took place on the 27th day of July last on the Atchafalaya River, and was related to me three or four days afterward, with all the circumstances. At about 12 o'clock, midday, the weather was very sultry and perfectly calm; there was no breeze astir, not a leaf moving under the slightest breath of the gentlest zephir, no clouds were noticed in the heavens, and yet a great noise was heard, as the roaring of many waters, proceeding from the river itself. The manager of Mr. R. C. TESSIER's plantation, situated half a mile above Simmsport and about five miles from the mouth of the Atchafalaya, rowed up the river to ascertain the cause of the rumbling noise, expecting to find an extraordinary land-slide into the river. Great was his astonishment when he saw the bank perfectly intact, but the waters much agitated and rolling in waves about ten feet in height upon each bank of the river. The agitation continued down stream, and in front of Mr. TESSIER's place rose in waves four feet high. A raft was secured at his saw-mill below by a rope one inch and a half in diameter; the waves rolled over it and between the timbers, lashing the water about four feet above it, to the great anxiety of the engineer, who expected every moment to see it adrift.

In about half an hour the phenomenon ceased and everything became calm again. The agitation extended about a mile above the plantation and ended below the saw-mill.

What was the cause of this commotion? It could not be a storm, as everything was calm; it could not be an earthquake, no commotion of the earth was felt; it could not be a water-spout, as no cloud appeared, and there was no agitation in the air. What was it? I inquired whether similar phenomena had been noticed before; I was told that fifteen years ago one was noticed on the Bayou des Glaires at a distance of four miles in a northwestern direction; it was attributed then to an earthquake. I inquired whether the Atchafalaya had ever been sounded here. I was answered that a few years ago, after a land-slide in front of Mr. COLLINS' plantation two miles above, soundings were taken; the water was very low in the river, yet the soundings told a depth of 75 feet there.

It is well known that the mouth of the Atchafalaya is narrow and shallow, but a few miles below the river takes the proportions of a large stream, both in width and depth. Could not the attention of our hydrographers be brought to bear upon the first five miles of the river? Red River is running rapidly into the Atchafalaya, and the Des Glaires still runs into it, although generally at this stage it is dry, or almost so.

Could there be any possibility of an under current from Red River having then forced its way below the sand bar, which might lay on a raft or some other support? L. G.

Lynch Law—The Murderer of the Buck Family Taken Out of Jail and Hung.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

MACON, Ingham County, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a large and well organized body of men, amounting to at least two hundred, appeared in front of the county jail and demanded JOHN TAYLOR, the murderer of the Buck family. Of course Sheriff MOODY refused, and did all that any man could do to protect the prisoner. The jail doors were broken with sledges and iron bars, and the prisoner found himself in the hands of men intent upon taking his life. It was first proposed to hang him in front of the jail, but after a moment's reflection it was decided to take him outside of the village limits. He was accordingly taken across the railroad to a beech tree just beyond the depot of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, and suspended by the neck about one hour, then cut down and taken away for burial.

Men were recognized in the crowd from Eaton Rapids, Montgomery Plains, Charlotte, Lansing, and other places equally remote. Very few, if any, engaged in the affair are from this vicinity. The majority of them seemed to be well armed, and had officers appointed in regular military style, and seemed intent on accomplishing their object in as quiet and orderly a manner as possible.

Arrest of Patent-Right Swindlers.

Some young men claiming to be proprietors of the right to make and use a patent hay and manure-holder and ditching machines, have been victimizing the farmers in Clinton, Clarke and the adjoining counties in Ohio. The Wilmington *Republican* describes the mode of operating as follows:

"They would sell a township right to a man, say for $100, taking his note, payable in a year, giving him a written guarantee to keep and hold, that the money should not be paid until the purchaser had made that amount out of his patent. Having obtained in this way the note of a good man, they would go at once to some money lender or banker, and get it cashed, leaving the victim with his worthless guarantee. Or, if one refused to take the guarantee in that shape, they would pretend to indorse it on the back of the note, taking care to write on the paper outside of the note, so that the two could be easily separated, and the unconditional note sold as before. These sharp young men appeared to be dealing under the firm name of Crosby & Taft.

The whole gang of swindlers were arrested at Wilmington, at the instance of parties from Greene County, and their buggies and horses attached; but they employed skillful counsel, and managed to escape the clutches of the law. The leader of the gang, whose name is TAFT, has been arrested in Clarke County, as we learn from the Springfield *Republic*."

CATTLE FOR THE EAST.—Southern Kansas is beginning to furnish large supplies of cattle for the eastern market. The Emporia *News* says: "Mr. DAVID WELLING, of McDonough County, Illinois, who has been here for some six weeks purchasing cattle, started on Thursday with a drove of 530 head for the Illinois market, 400 of which he purchased in Lyon County. This is another proof of the oft-repeated story that Kansas is the best stock raising country in the West. Thousands of her cattle have been purchased for the eastern market this season, and it is an established fact that we can successfully compete with Illinois in the cattle markets. For these cattle Mr. WELLING has paid the farmers of Lyon County in the neighborhood of $15,000, and this, added to the sums paid by other cattle buyers this season, will amount to a large sum in the aggregate."

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, AT BATAVIA.—The Syracuse *Journal* states that the address on laying the corner-stone of the State Asylum for the Blind, at Batavia, on the 6th of September, will be delivered by SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston, Superintendent of the Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, if his health permits. Dr. HOWE is celebrated as a scholar and educator of the blind, and his presence and remarks will add a special interest to the occasion. A letter will also be read from Dr. CHAPIN, of Philadelphia, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Blind.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the Ocean Telegraph we have advices from Europe to yesterday evening. The Emperor of France has written a self-laudatory letter to VICTOR EMMANUEL, in which he claims to have acted toward the lately belligerent powers with entire disinterestedness. The formal cession of Venetia to Italy has been concluded, and the Austrians will leave the Quadrilateral on the 15th inst. Bavaria declines to form a closer union with Prussia. The British Government is still very much exercised on the subject of Fenian raids on Canada, and more troops are to be sent out. The London *Times* of yesterday calls for more stringent neutrality laws in the United States and England.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral ceremonies of the late DEAN RICHMOND were observed at Batavia on Thursday. The occasion brought together not only the citizens of the town and vicinity in great numbers, but many from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities. A special train of twenty-three cars was sent from Buffalo. The burial services were performed by Rev. Mr. FOWLER, of St. James Church, Batavia, assisted by Rev. Dr. SHELTON, of Buffalo, and Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, of Stafford, Genesee County. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. FOWLER. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Governor Seymour; Thurlow Weed, Gen. Slocum, Judges Comstock, Allen, Grover, Morgan and Smith, Millard Fillmore, Bishop Timon.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* says a new counterfeit five-dollar compound-interest note has recently been issued, and it is so well executed as to cheat even experts. The points of difference between the counterfeit and the genuine are so slight as to require the closest observation to detect them. They are imitations of the issue of July 16, 1864, and have a slight scratchy appearance. The words "three years after date," on the top of the bill, nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the tween. The last button of HAMILTON's coat is a genuine there is a space of three-eighths of an inch bequarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small $5, while in the genuine the button touches the margin.

Old residents and physicians of St. Louis declare that the cholera in that city appears this season to be more violent and fatal than ever before. Many of the victims die in two hours after they are seized, and before medical aid can be of service. After the patient goes into what is called the collapse recovery rarely if ever ensues. Fright seems to have much to do with the disease. One lady who attended the funeral of Mrs. Dr. ANDERSON, whose husband was pastor of a Baptist Church here, immediately after the funeral told her friends that she saw the coffin continually before her. In twenty-four hours she died. In several families every member has been attacked, and in one house six persons lay dead at once. In a single block there have been 116 deaths, while in other parts of the city no one is affected.

Major MARCUS J. HOPKINS, Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs in the sub-district of Prince William County, Va., makes a highly encouraging report to the Bureau of the improvement in the relations between the whites and blacks in that county. He states that the condition of Bureau affairs is favorable. The ideas that colored men must be compensated for their labor and be protected in their rights of person and property equally with the whites, are becoming settled in the minds of the people generally. During the past two or three months there has been perfect quiet between the whites and the freedmen.

A heavy defalcation, amounting to not less than $27,000, from the funds of the First National Bank at Greenfield, Mass., has lately been discovered. The money was abstracted at various periods for some time past, by L. C. TENNEY, the teller of the bank, and was spent in speculation in gold. The funds embezzled were all from special deposits of bonds and other readily available paper, and while the bank itself loses a very small amount the depositors are heavy sufferers, one of them to the extent of $6,000.

Hon. FORTUNE C. WHITE died at his residence in Whitesboro', N. Y., on the 27th, in the eightieth year of his age. He died where he was born—the town having been settled by his grandfather in 1784. He studied law with Judge JONAS PLATTE, and was a partner of the once celebrated HENRY R. STORRS, of Utica. He acquired distinction at the bar, and was eminent as a legislator. He was a member of the Assembly in 1829, and again in 1838; a Judge of Oneida County from 1841 to 1846; and served as an officer for two years in the war of 1812.

Mrs. BEECHER STOWE's new cottage home at Hartford is described as having nothing in location or appearance to attract attention or indicate it as the home of genius. You cross the railroad and pass down a narrow lane to reach it. It is a two-story brick house, in the cottage style, which sits very low, with a factory and ice house adjoining. The posts of the old rail fence have not been removed. The trees are without uniformity or culture, and the lawn is crowded with a luxuriant crop of rank weeds, and the whole style of the thing is untidy and neglected.

The Mount Washington Railroad Company will next year build a large hotel and several cottage houses at the spot familiar to tourists as the Giant's Grave. A farm of 500 acres connected with the hotel, and lying along the banks of the beautiful Amonoosuc River, will enable the Company to grow all the hay and grain needed, and all the vegetables required for the table, and the immense pastures will furnish them with their meats, milk and butter. A turnpike or horse-railway is to connect the hotel with the Mount Washington steam railway.

The Belfast (Me.) *Age* says the prospect for good crops in that section of the State was never more promising than now. The grain crop has been harvested, and the yield of all kinds is excellent. Corn is attaining a gigantic growth, and the recent rains, together with the cool weather, have done a nice thing for the potatoes; no signs of rot have yet appeared, and the yield promises to be immense. The fields and pastures exhibit a luxuriant crop of Fall feed.

Great excitement exists in Dover Township, about twelve miles from Cleveland, on account of the discovery of a murder which was committed on Tuesday. The name of the man who was reported to be murdered was MCCARTNEY. He had recently sold his farm, and was thought to have had a large sum of money in his possession. The house was robbed, and he was found shot through the head, with the appearance of having been dead some hours.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the heavy robbery of the Adams Express Company on the New-Haven Railroad, in January last, is now in progress at Danbury, Conn. The amount stolen was over half a million dollars. The robbery occurred on the car dispatched by the Adams Express Company from New-York to New-Haven, and seven persons were arrested. About $120,000 worth of the property was recovered.

One section of the Mount Washington Railroad was successfully tried on Thursday. The grade of this section is 1,700 feet to the mile. The line of the road is from the White Mountain House, about ten miles from the Crawford House, to the top of Mount Washington. The greatest rise is 1 to 3, the average rise 1,300 feet to the mile, and the highest point 6,285 feet above the sea level. The road will cost $100,000, and will be completed next Summer.

The 259th anniversary of the landing of the English Colony at Fort Popham was celebrated Aug. 29, two steamer loads of excursionists passing the day at this point. Rev. S. F. DIKE, of Bath, gave the address. Hon. CHARLES J. GILMAN, of Brunswick, read an essay on King James' Charter of 1606. It is claimed by the Popham men that theirs was the first English colony founded in New-England.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that on Thursday morning, a beautiful waterspout was visible on the lake; assuming first the form of an elephant's trunk, it swung round from the clouds to the water, then looked like an hour-glass, and then lasted about five minutes, when it drew up and disappeared altogether.

It is reported that a Government agent has fixed upon the Ohio White Sulphur Springs as a suitable location for a National Soldiers' Home; and, further, that the proprietor of the Springs has gone to Washington to negotiate a sale of the property to the Government.

Mr. OLIPHANT, member of the British Parliament, arrived at Boston on Friday, accompanied by two young Japanese gentlemen of high rank, who were sent to England to obtain an education. They propose to pass their Autumn vacation in a tour through this country.

At the Taunton, Mass., depot, on Thursday, Marshal PHILLIPS attempted, while somewhat intoxicated, to get on the train to Boston, while it was in motion, and fell under the cars. Both his legs were crushed about the knee in a horrible manner. He died from the effects of his injuries the same evening.

The Trustees of Oberlin College, at their late meeting, voted to raise the salary of the President to $1,600, the Theological Professors to $1,200, and the College Professors to $1,000, with the additional provision that $200 more should be paid the Professors, should there be sufficient funds for that purpose.

EMILY EDDY, about six years old, daughter of of GEO. H. EDDY, of the firm of EDDY & MILNE, was drowned in Crab Pond, Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday. A laborer was also drowned in attempting to rescue her. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Capt. WEBSTER, of the revenue steamer *Mahoning*, seized on Wednesday, in the Lower Bay of Portland, schooner *Ariel Remond*, of Falmouth, with between 800 and 900 gallons of highwines and other liquors on board. It is suspected that the vessel had succeeded in landing a portion of the cargo.

In addition to the recent gift of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY to the Congregational Society of Georgetown, Mass., he has authorized the enlargement of the Peabody Institute, at South Danvers, for the better accommodation of its library and lecture-room.

The boats running on the Boston, Newport and New-York Line are all to be lighted with gas. The experiment of lighting the steamer *Old Colony* in this way has proved a success, both for economy, comfort and safety.

On the Cherryfield Plains of Maine 8,000 bushels of blackberries have been gathered this year, and it is estimated that this is not one-fiftieth of the crop. One factory has been engaged in canning them at the rate of a hundred bushels a day.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad and the Post-office Department have failed to adjust their difficulties, and a horse express will carry the mails. Lawrence, Groton Junction, and Wilton, N. H., are also to be supplied by pony express.

The National Lincoln Monument Fund now amounts to $70,000. Nearly the whole of this amount has been invested in U. S. bonds, and the interest is added, from time to time, to the fund. No design has yet been adopted.

The Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College have decided to sell the college land scrip in lots of one hundred and sixty acres, at seventy-five cents an acre.

Complaints have been made to the Post-office authorities that several letters containing drafts have been rifled of their contents on the through mail from New-York to Chicago.

Gen. C. C. WALCUTT, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, has been offered a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army.

There have been 800,000 pounds of wool bought and shipped East from Columbus, Ohio, during the present season.

The widow of Senator DOUGLAS will not be present at the monumental ceremonies at Chicago.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of GEO. H. BRIGGS, defaulting paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, came up before Justice DOWLING yesterday. The case of the prosecution not being complete, the prisoner was temporarily committed. He will be brought up for examination on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, left this City yesterday, in the steamer *New-York*, for San Francisco, *en route* for her home.

Glorying in Their Shame.

An unsuccessful operator of the Radical Disunion Party, it seems, has resorted to the disgraceful trick of getting a swindling paragraph inserted in the London Cable dispatch. That paragraph represented—as we published it in our yesterday's issue—that the "rebel" loan in London had advanced, upon the report of the resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia Convention.

This foolish attempt at swindling of course, deceived no one in London, where the rebel loan has, long since, ceased to be quoted. It deceived no one here, because everyone knew it to be either an error in the telegraphic report, or the concoction of a Radical maniac—probably one hailing from Philadelphia.

The New-York *Tribune*, however, has apparently come down to that condition of mental feebleness and moral obliquity which causes its conductor actually to dance with glee over the fabricated "rebel loan" quotations. In his maniacal ecstacy he forgets that United States securities have been quoted, since the meeting of the great Union Convention, at an advance altogether without precedent. And he raises his hat and shouts because one of his disunion confederates has managed to palm off upon the public a false telegram reporting an advance in the "*rebel loan.*"

Nothing can better demonstrate than an incident of this kind the wretched, miserable straits to which the radical disunionists are reduced. How many of them—let us ask—have an interest in the GREELEY-JEWETT scheme of four hundred million dollars to pay for the emancipated slaves of the South. There never has been and never will be a "rebel loan" at all comparable to that in magnitude. Is the *Tribune* (along with its financial agent, JEWETT,) attempting to *bull* their Confederate stock, or is it feebly at work manufacturing a little shinplaster capital out of the old "rebel bonds" for the Radical Disunion Convention of the current week?

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.—The cession of Venetia directly to VICTOR EMMANUEL by the Emperor of Austria, amounts to a virtual recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Austrian Government, and will doubtless soon be followed by the formal recognition which Austria has always refused to give. This formal recognition is not a matter without consequence to the new Kingdom. It will do much to preserve the peace between the two Governments, with whom a mutually pacific policy must hereafter be of the highest importance. It will insure the perfect triumph of Italy in securing all her just demands, with but one exception, and that is—Rome.

Business and Politics—The Conservatism of Commerce.

The great unanimity of the commercial and business classes in supporting the conservative policy of the Administration, and in opposing with their might the schemes of the Radical Destructives, has an importance not less than their course five years ago in supporting the warlike policy of President LINCOLN, and in opposing with their power the schemes of the rebellious Secessionists. Their patriotic and fervent devotion to the Government at that time gave it a power which assured its triumph, and without which its action would have wanted weight and momentum; and in like manner their devotion, no less fervent and patriotic, to the Administration at this time, furnishes to it a source of strength whose influence cannot be overestimated, but will be fully appreciated only when it is practically manifested before the country.

Commercial and business people, perhaps, see quicker and clearer than others the ruinous consequences that must follow in the wake of triumphant Radicalism. They are nearer, as it were, to the vital centres of action, are in closer relation with the forces that lie at the base of great public movements, and feel more keenly the subtle influences which, commencing without apparent danger, have, in their very nature, elements which must ultimately result in wide-spread devastation. And they see beyond a doubt to what the Radical violence which is now finding expression must bring the country. It is not of a kind to end with mere words—if it be permitted to go further. It is not of a nature to limit its operations to the Southern States—if it be allowed free play throughout the nation. It has no corrective within itself, and will run its race to the very bottom—if a corrective be not applied from without. The late war had its logical termination in the reëstablishment of the national authority; but radicalism has never yet announced any logical conclusion to the war which it is carrying on, or to the war of which the present is but the foreshadowing. In so far as can be judged by the outgivings of its leaders, it aims only at an aimless confusion, and instead of seeking the establishment of order, and law and constitutional freedom throughout the country, would perpetuate and intensify the evils which the war brought upon one section of the land, extend evils of like character over the other section, and establish throughout the whole nation an order of things at once incompatible with freedom and destructive of peace and prosperity.

If any class in the community has more reason than others to fear the machinations of the Radical Destructives, it is the commercial and business people. They suffer first, and longest and deepest from political turmoil. An atmosphere of peace and order is essential to the development of the industrial and commercial activities, and they can have no permanent and prosperous existence in a nation which is controlled by men or parties whose breath of life is derived from the spirit of war. The history of the past furnishes too many memorable illustrations of this to allow it to be overlooked in the political action of such a commercial metropolis as this.

The Spiritual Convention.

We have looked over the proceedings of the National Convention of Spiritualists, recently assembled at Providence, with some interest, desirous to see, if possible, what such a Convention was intended to accomplish; but we are as much in the dark now as before the Convention met. The body had a regular form; it had a Chairman and Secretaries, and discussions over the qualifications of membership, and a Committee on Resolutions, but the machinery seemed to be put in motion for no purpose except the motion itself. The Committee on Resolutions seem to have done most of the work, and no small work either, reporting at various times various sets of resolutions, which remind us of the famous treatise "about all things, and some other things," and the debate upon them in the Convention branched out even more widely than the resolutions themselves.

The resolutions, after stating that "no question of general human well-being is foreign to the spirit, ideas or genius of the great Spiritual movement," resolved first against all practices which develop the animal at the expense of the spiritual; next against war; third, in favor of universal suffrage without distinction of sex or color; next that Spiritualists are required "to place before the world a statement of the basic principles of their philosophy;" next that a universal alphabet and a new orthography are demanded, and that Spiritualism ought to establish such a system; next in favor of abstinence from intoxicating liquor; next against the use of tobacco; next in favor of women's voting; next in favor of negroes voting; next in favor of education and RANDOLPH's National Normal Institute for Colored Teachers and subscriptions for the same; next that it is "an imperative duty for all to give a full and just equivalent for all they may consume;" next that the object of life is not to make machines of men, but to cultivate all their faculties; next in favor of less work and higher pay; next that the report of one of their sessions in a Providence paper was a misrepresentation; and finally that they thanked the Spiritual Society of Providence for hospitality, and Miss PHEBE HULL for helping them.

Was there ever such a conglomeration of subjects? They form a mixture of commonplace truisms with doubtful, strange and dreamy theories—of vague generalities with particular propositions—just about such as one would expect from that class of people whose brains are addled with fancies of intercourse with spirits in the other world.

A witness who had testified to hearing a man swear was asked if he swore at any one in particular, and answered no; that he just "stood in the middle of the street, and swore at large." This Spiritual Convention seems to have "resolved" in pretty much the same way.

There were, however, two matters brought before the Convention which had a practical bearing—one was an attack upon those mediums, so-called, who operate only in the dark, in an essay read by a Mr. DYOTT, of Philadelphia, who challenged proof that "dark circle manifestations" were either authentic or useful—a challenge which no one seems to have taken up. A resolution in favor of the discussion and investigation of the matter was, however, indefinitely postponed. Probably the Convention were secretly conscious that if these manifestations in the dark were examined and exploded, the explosion would carry away so much of spiritualism that what was left would not be worth much.

The other was the appointment of a Committee of five "to examine spiritual phenomena in their physical and psychological characteristics," and to report upon three subjects, viz.: "1. The different phases of phenomena. 2. Do all manifestations called 'spiritual' proceed from sprits? 3. What proportion of these probably originate with spirits, and what part can be accounted for by other causes?"

Here now is something that looks like business. If we were a believer in spiritualism, we should be glad to have such a Committee appointed, one whose examination would have weight not only with spiritualists, but with others, and let a full and unprejudiced report follow a careful and honest investigation. But there is no danger of anything of that kind. The report, we will venture to say, is already practically settled upon, and will have no influence except upon those who are convinced already. Even this little bit of practical work, however, could not be left simply by itself, for the Committee was also directed to report "such other statistical matter as may contribute to the better definition of our relations in life," which, to say the least of it, gives the Committee a very wide field for their labors.

It seems lamentable that there should be such a waste of mental effort as is involved in such a Convention as this! In a world where there is so much need of work and thought for the practical elevation and help of mankind, it seems a pity that all this time and thought should be wasted upon such nonsense—and the worst of it is, that the people do not think it is a waste, but actually think they are doing something for the good of the race—when they are only laboring to fill that

"—— limbo large and broad, since called
The Paradise of fools, to few unknown."

in which "the basic principles of their philosophy" had their origin, and will ultimately find their resting-place.

Mr. Gladstone and the Reform League.

There is much in our history and in the character of our institutions which compels us to watch with an attentive and sympathizing interest the progress of genuine reform in all parts of the world. The position of America, in the times to come, more even than that of England has been in the past, is to be more and more identified with the progress of popular institutions. Our success in self-government, which has inspired the nations with hope, offers, at the same time, a guarantee of ultimate success to all who wisely and patiently struggle for their rights. Where the cause and interests of the people are at stake we cannot afford to be indifferent. Every American hails with satisfaction the introduction of Mr. GLADSTONE's Reform bill, and hoped that this vexed question would be so settled as to disappear for at least a considerable time from the arena of British politics. We have not been blind either to the violence of the opposition or to the occasional want of tact on the part of those who were responsible for the conduct of the measure. We have not concealed the fact that while its defeat pained, it did not disappoint us. Reformers had our sympathy so long as their conduct was wise and constitutional, but we made no attempt to cover their folly when their peculiar tendencies became manifest in an unreasoning hatred of authority, and in the wholesale destruction of public and private property. There has been much, indeed, in the conduct of popular leaders throughout those recent demonstrations eminently fitted to damage the cause of reform in the estimation of intelligent and thinking men everywhere. Such men as Mr. BEALES and Mr. MASON JONES may obtain their reward in a little temporary notoriety, but they are rarely found to be the sterling patriots who work out for the people real and lasting good.

It has been a source of pain to many in this country, we believe, as well as in England, that Mr. GLADSTONE's name has been so unhappily associated with the recent movements of the Reform League. Mr. GLADLTONE's is a name held in the highest esteem by intelligent and high minded Liberals all over the world. His accession to their ranks is but of recent date, but his conversion has been so thorough and his enthusiasm so great, that he has distanced them all in the practical and beneficent character of his measures. His fine talents, his rich culture, the variety as well as the extent of his attainments, his unequal power as an orator and debater, all singled him out as one eminently qualified to do justice to the cause of Reform. Nor was this general opinion at all affected by the temporary defeat of his measure. It was certainly the last desire of Mr. GLADSTONE's friends, as well for his own reputation as for the prospects of Reform, that he should in any way ally himself with the extreme or Radical Party. Yet such, for a time at least, seemed to be the fact. "GLADSTONE and Reform" were the watchword and battle-cry of the Leaguers. Reform, however, as expounded by them, is a something totally different from Reform as expounded by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons. What could it all mean? Could there be any real connection betwixt Mr. GLADSTONE and the League? Irritated at the defeat of his measure, had he actually sanctioned the use of his name, and became as exacting in his demands as orator JONES himself? These questions many were eagerly asking themselves. Nor was it wholly without reason. It was remembered that a year ago, in addressing his South Lancashire constituents, both before and after his election, and more recently, during the Easter recess, in the same localities, as well as from time to time in the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE had used language which was capable, without strain, of a much more extended meaning than that which it directly and immediately conveyed. It was not forgotten that while smarting under the defeat of his measure he had obtained something like solace from the attention and adulation of the multitude, and that the incense of popular favor had been somewhat gratefully received by the members of the GLADSTONE family at Carleton Terrace. It was ominous, too, that in the debate on the Hyde Park riots, and even under very considerable provocation, he maintained a studious silence, and that although from numerous platforms numerous indignant orators were mouthing his name in connection with household and manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, he offered no explanation.

It was most natural for those of Mr. GLADSTONE's supporters who were not prepared to go the length of the extreme Radicals, to ask him to explain. Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., one of Mr. GLADSTONE's constituents, undertook the task. Mr. GLADSTONE's reply may not be a model of good-tempered politeness, but it is sufficient to convince his friends that he has no connection with Messrs. BEALES, JONES & Co., and that he has little if any sympathy with their sayings and doings.

The time will come when manhood suffrage may safely be raised as a political question in England, but the time is not yet. And Mr. GLADSTONE is too wise a man to allow even his irritated feelings to drive him to a course so very extreme—a course which would be certain not only to damage his own reputation, but to peril the prospects of Reform for an indefinite period. These will doubtless be those who will blame Mr. GLADSTONE for being so late in disclaiming connection with the League party, but he must be allowed to be the best judge of his own conduct in the matter.

The Teachings of Pestilence.

The subsidence of cholera in our City, and the remarkable comparative immunity from its worst features which we have enjoyed, seem to call for a few words in addition to what has already been said on the subject of Health Boards in general, and our own in particular. The Board was called into existence by the threatened approach of a great and terrible epidemic. The people welcomed it as a defence against a universal danger, and their confidence in it has been fully justified, for the mortality in New-York has been far less than was to be expected, or which has occurred in other cities, both in this country and abroad. That this result is due to the vigorous action of the Board, no candid person can doubt. But the action of that body has suggested a wide sphere of usefulness in the suppression of evils which are permanent in their character, and very destructive of human life. For instance, the weekly reports speak of a large number of deaths from the influence of bad air. This influence is with us every Summer, and while it has hitherto, in the absence of any marked epidemic, excited little attention, the amount of disease and suffering which it always causes is something fearful. In penetrating into the fever haunts of New-York, the Board has, therefore, done immense service. Henceforth we know exactly where the foul air that destroys life is to be found, and who are the people whose filthy habits poison the atmosphere.

The cholera rightly viewed is a great moral teacher whose lessons will not again be forgotten. Those who have actual knowledge of how the poor in great cities live knew before how terrible in point of all that makes life hideous many of their homes are. Many a writer has spoken of these things, and many a warning of danger or appeal for pity have been uttered. But such appeals and warnings have too often been in vain, or only responded to by that class which exists in most communities whose hearts are ever open and whose hands are ever ready to give. But a great public danger which strikes at all, whether poor or rich, makes all benevolent in self defence. And one other lesson which so many are slow to learn, that to be clean is a requirement of humanity, is brought home to the most careless with such startling force that they must take notice of the fact. There are and have been in New-York dens whose filthiness would almost seem beyond belief. The poor creatures who exist in them are so sunk in moral and physical condition that they cannot be made to understand their own degradation, unless by the actual presence of death. Such persons do understand at last to what these habits tend.

The work of watching over and reforming the habits of the less fortunate members of society neither begins nor ends with the recurrence of an epidemic. The Board have begun such inspection and reform, but they have a permanent duty which cannot be ignored. If the purification of our City be continued after the cholera has disappeared, and its healthy condition be promoted in all the future, that malady will be a blessing for whose visit we ought to be thankful.

The Freedmen and Their Former Owners.

A recent movement, commenced at Macon, Georgia, having for its object the literary and religious education of the freedmen, involves so much that is wise and expedient that a brief reference to it may not be out of place. The position in which these freedmen found themselves at the close of the war was for them and for their former masters very peculiar and embarrassing. The black is not the most self-reliant person in the world, and his feeling of helplessness would naturally be increased by the dense ignorance which is characteristic of many of his race. To raise the freedman out of the depths of this ignorance is the only way to accustom him to the great change which has come over his social position, and to train him in those habits of self-reliance by which alone he can hope to attain to any high degree of prosperity in the future.

There is, however, another point of view from which the Georgia meeting assumes considerable importance. The gentlemen composing the Board of Managers, which was appointed thereat, are of high social consideration, and may be taken as representing a class of men whose influence over the negro will continue to be paramount for a great number of years. From the very nature of the relations existing between the negroes and their former owners they will have mutual interests, and be to a certain extent mutually dependant in many cases, and a preservation of good feeling on both sides is eminently desirable. In saying the preservation of good feeling, we imply, of course, that it does now exist. There have been many who asserted the contrary, and they were precisely those political teachers who would by Freedmen's Bureaus and similar coercive arrangements realize their assertion. Such teachers have, while they justly reprobated slavery, vilified the slave-owner. They have asserted that the lash was the only emblem of authority in the South, and they still assert that the Southern planter is necessarily cruel and unscrupulous. Well, here is a proof to the contrary. Here is a meeting to promote the very work which Radical organs have claimed would only be done by Radicals.

The address adopted by the Committee is moderate and Christian enough to satisfy the minds of unprejudiced persons as to the *bona fide* intentions of the signers. They disclaim the responsibility of introducing Slavery, and lay no claim to the merit of abolishing it. They accept its abolition as an accomplished fact. They candidly own, while pointing to what efforts at the amelioration of the condition of the negro have been made, that there has been a dereliction of duty on the part of the planters. One fact is looked squarely in the face—the freedmen are with them and must so remain. The question is, therefore, what is their duty in the premises? And that their duty is to elevate the mental and moral condition of their former slaves is fully recognized. The meeting and the address are hopeful and encouraging signs of returning social good feeling and the reorganization of industry, and are a significant comment upon the violent prophecies or gloomy forebodings of those who, while they are bitter enemies of our Southern fellow-citizens, are certainly no friends to the colored people.

NEW INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—We are having renewed reports of Indian difficulties in various parts of our far Western territories. It has just been proved that the Indian massacres which were reported as having occurred a few weeks ago in Arizona, California and Nevada, never took place, and that the reports were started by parties in the localities referred to, for sinister and selfish purposes. But on the very heels of these denials and revelations, we have reports of other Indian outrages in two or three other localities. It is unquestionably true that one at least of these newly reported Indian difficulties is genuine; but others of them we have the best of reasons for doubting entirely, or for attributing the blame to the side opposite from that blamed by the telegraph. We have so frequently stated—what is proved by all the records of the Indian Bureau, and by all the experience of residents in our newly settled regions—that in these Indian difficulties, bad white men are in nearly every instance the originators and aggressors, and that motives of selfishness and gain are at their base—that it is not necessary to ask our readers to be critical concerning the statements that are telegraphed to the country, from time to time, for the purpose of exciting public feeling, and inducing the desired action on the part of the Government. Had the recent Arizona fictions been credited, for example, there would by this time have been dispatched to that territory one or two additional regiments of infantry and a regiment of dragoons. This would involve the disbursement along the line of march, not merely of thousands and tens of thousands, but of *hundreds of thousands* of dollars, as the late experience in transporting a regiment to that locality has proven; and the stationing of such a force in the Territory would put money in the pockets of every white settler there, from the consumption of grain, fodder, and other supplies for man and beast. Here is a sufficient motive for getting up a small difficulty with the Indians, and sending a large report of it over the country. We have good reason for believing that most of the stories we have lately had of Indian difficulties on the Central route are prompted by this motive; and, indeed, it applies with a frequency quite incredible to those unfamiliar with such matters in the Far West. It is well that the disposition and locating of our troops is in the hands of such a man as Gen. GRANT. He understands, we have no doubt, the whole matter, and will take good care, while protecting settlers and traders and travel upon the Plains, to avoid playing into the hands of the unscrupulous knaves who are at the root of most of our Indian troubles.

HOW THE PRUSSIANS SUFFERED.—From a private letter received in this City, by a gentleman from his brother, an officer of high rank in the Prussian army, we have gathered some interesting details of the march of the Prussians into Bohemia and of their sufferings. The day after the battle of Koniggratz he writes, that since he left Dresden on the 19th of June, he had not slept in a bed, nor had he undressed or changed linen. For five days the army had no bread and very little else to eat. They were allowed no rest and scarcely a few hours a day for sleep. On the day of the great battle the army marched out to fight the Austrians without breakfast, and some divisions did not get their meal until midnight. The losses of the Prussians in the battle he gives at 17,000, and those of the Austrians at 25,000, exclusive of 18,000 prisoners. This, we believe, is the first probably correct estimate.

AN IMPROVEMENT. — Whatever Radicalism there is in Albany was held under as judicious governance and control as that of New-York during the President's visit here. There was no foolish closing of shops and running away like the Philadelphia Common Council exodus. Everything in the reception, so far as we can learn, was marked by good taste, as well became the good people of the State Capital. Indeed, throughout the whole line of the Presidential tour, we can henceforth reckon that the example of New-York will be carefully followed;—if not in every case from sympathy with the President's policy, at least out of respect for his high office.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressional Nominations.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 1.

HENRY P. ROSS was nominated for Congress in the Fifth Pennsylvania District by the Democrats, and CALEB N. TAYLOR by the Republicans.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 1.

DAVID A. SINSOLU was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republican County Convention.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ex-Gov. Smith Declines to Attend the Radical Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 1.

Ex-Gov. James G. SMITH has written a letter declining to attend the Philadelphia Convention of Sept. 3d, as delegate.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Annual Cotton Statement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The annual Cotton statement puts down the year's receipts at this port at 787,385 bales, and the exports at 768,545 bales. The total crop of the past season is set down at 500,000 bales. The receipts of Sugar were 17,885 hhds., and the receipts of Molasses 27,400 bbls.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A New Wool Factory—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 31.

An association has been formed for the purpose of erecting another wool factory.

Superfine grades flour in fair demand for export; bakers' extra $6 per barrel. Prime wheat $1 50 per 100 pounds; choice grades 14c. per pound.

The Rhode Island at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Sept. 1.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander FAIRFAX, arrived here on Thursday night, with Rear-Admiral PALMER on board. The usual salute from the citadel was fired in honor of the Admiral and United States Consul yesterday morning.

Admiral PALMER is the guest of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. BROWNING, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department this morning and was sworn by Judge WILEY, after which he was formally introduced to the heads of bureaus, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office.

GOV. WELLS AND THE CONVENTION.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs to this Bureau to-night as follows: "Gov. WELLS will remove all State officers who refuse to hold elections on Monday for delegates to the Convention, in accordance with his proclamation.

MALT LIQUOR REVENUE STAMPS.

The new Internal Revenue stamps required to be placed on all malt liquors were issued to-day. The design is a very neat one, about two and a half inches in diameter, and contains the words "United States Internal Revenue Stamp," and the words "One-eighth," or "One-quarter Barrel," as the case may be. They are intended to be placed over the spigot-hole, and will be canceled by driving in the spigot. The stamps are of the following denominations: For one barrel, $1; half barrel, 50c.; quarter barrel, 25c., &c.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

On the 13th ultimo an order was issued by Major-Gen. MEADE, commanding the Department of the East, assuming the command and announcing that the staff officers of the late Military Division would continue to act until his future staff should be composed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $2,700,005 19. The receipts for the week ending to-day were $10,285,831 63, and the total receipts for the month of August were $38,043,340 81.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. WENDELL, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Public Printing, formally entered upon his duties this morning. Several changes have already been made in that department.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Order of Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The delegates to the Southern Loyal Convention are rapidly arriving in this City. About six hundred delegates had registered their names at the Union League up to-night. The following order of proceedings was issued this afternoon:

The Southern delegates will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1,105 Chestnut-street, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M., and proceed from thence to Independence Hall.

The Northern conference delegates will meet at Independence Hall at half-past 9 A. M.

All the delegates will be escorted from Independence Hall to the Union League House, according to the order issued by Gen. SICKLES, Chief Marshal, where they will be received and welcomed by CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, on behalf of the League. After the address of welcome and the reply, the Southern delegates will be escorted to the National Hall, where the escort will be dismissed. In order to prevent confusion, no persons will be admitted into the Convention on Monday as members thereof, except the delegates from the Southern States. The Conference delegates appointed by the Governors of the Northern States, or otherwise duly authorized to represent them in convention, will meet at the League House at 1 o'clock on Monday, for temporary organization. The two bodies will be united in National Convention at such time as the loyal Unionists of the South may designate. The union will take place in front of the League House, in presence of the people, of which due notice will be given. CHARLES MCCLINTOCK, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is appointed to furnish the Committee of Reception with the names of the several reporters in attendance at the Convention, and the papers which they represent. Tickets of admission will be issued to the reporters named in the official list, but to none others, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the League House.

Among the more prominent of the delegates who have arrived are the following: Ex-Attorney-General Speed, Kentucky; Gov. Fletcher, Missouri; Ex-Gov. Hamilton, Texas; Gov. Boreman, West Virginia; Gov. Brownlow, Tennessee; Gov. Fairchild, Wisconsin; Gov. Crapo, Michigan; Senators Harris, New-York; Lane, Indiana; Cresswell, Maryland; Congressmen Frank Thomas, Maryland; Paine, Wisconsin; John Minor Botts, Virginia; Mr. Clayton, Delaware, &c.

Attorney-General SPEED and Gov. FLETCHER are spoken of for presiding officer. The choice will probably fall on SPEED.

STATE POLITICS.

Appointment of Delegates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1.

At the Convention of the Second Assembly District of Saratoga County to-day, W. A. SACKETT, ALONZO WELCH and JOHN P. CONKLING were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention, and instructed to vote for Gov. FENTON's renomination.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1.

At the County Convention held to-day, E. P. BROOKS, LUTHER CALDWELL and JESSE OWEN were elected delegates from Chemung County to the Union State Convention.

Suicide at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The wife of Mr. GEORGE ARCHER, proprietor of the Patterson House, in this city, died suddenly from the effects of poison, administered by herself. The cause of the rash act still remains a mystery.

Amusements.

SACRED CONCERT.—There will be given this season a series of Grand Sacred Concerts under the direction of Mr. HARRISON, at Irving Hall. The first concert will be given to-night, with an extremely attractive programme and *personnel*.

The Cincinnati Police.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Mayor WILSTACH has appointed ROBERT MCGREW Chief of Police, *vice* RUFFIN, resigned.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 1.

There were only two deaths from cholera yesterday.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The cholera deaths yesterday were 22.

FROM HAVANA.

Quarantine Regulations—Sugar Manufacture of Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Our worst fears have been realized with regard to quarantine matters, a decree emanating from the Captain-General having appeared last Saturday morning in the official organ, which contains the most stringent measures as to vessels from the United States. This order requires that vessels shall immediately repair to the Mariel to ride out ten or more days' quarantine before being allowed to enter the harbor at all. It declares the whole seaboard, from Maine to Louisiana, to be infected with the cholera. The blockade bids fair to be both lasting and efficient, except so far as relates to the now important fishing smacks between this port and Key West.

The greatest sufferer will surely be the Treasury, which, in its exhausted condition, is little calculated to bear the stagnation which must of necessity ensue, especially as the arrivals from Europe are now very few on account of the approach to the line gale.

By the following figures some idea may be formed of the increase of the sugar manufacture of the County of Cienfuegos. Sugar exported in hogsheads to the United States, from the first day of January, 75,373 hogsheads; 192 boxes and 14,265 molasses hogsheads, to the British Provinces, 718 sugar hogsheads, 14,370 molasses do.; rum, 25 casks; for Europe, 5,175 sugar hogsheads, 2,739 molasses do., 862 tierces honey and 63 barrels do., making a total of 81,266 sugar hogsheads, 192 boxes do., 39,877 molasses hogsheads, 862 tierces honey and 63 barrels do., against 73,816 sugar hogsheads, 356 boxes do., 31,647 molasses hogsheads, 973 tierces honey and 79 barrels do., in the same period the preceding year. The statement of the whole crop will shortly appear, and a hope is expressed that it will not fall short of 100,000 sugar hogsheads, as had been calculated by an intelligent farmer.

This morning (the 14th) the ship *Rosa del Furia* was towed down the bay and anchored abreast of the jail in order to take on board the first batch of exiles for Fernando Po. I went with the crowd and was surprised to notice that out of 15 sent, only four were whites, twelve mulattoes, and the rest were all negroes. May they be enlightened before their career comes to a close.

POLITICAL.

Ratification Meeting in Dover, Del.—Resolutions Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., Thursday, Aug. 29, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the National Union Convention which appointed delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention was held in the Representatives' Hall, at Dover, on Tuesday, the 28th of August, for the purpose of receiving the report of their delegates and to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Convention was called to order by the President, JACOB M. HILL, Esq.

The delegation made their report through their Chairman, Hon. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.

The declaration of principles and address adopted by the Philadelphia Convention were read by the Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Convention, which met at Dover on the 26th day of July last, and chose delegates to the National Union Convention, appointed to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of this present month, adjourned to meet again at the same place at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1866, to hear the report of the said delegates to said last-mentioned Convention, and take such action thereon as might be deemed proper; and,

Whereas, The said delegates have now, this 28th day of August, 1866, made their report to this Convention, and have stated that the said Philadelphia Convention did adopt the following Declaration of Principles and Address to the People of the United States, viz.:

[Here the Declaration and Address came in.]

And, whereas, This Convention have duly considered the same; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That the said Declaration is "a second Declaration of Independence," as has been truly and aptly said by President JOHNSON; that it expresses our opinion upon all the subjects embraced within it, and is therefore adopted in all its scope and objects as our views; that *we affirm and indorse every expression and thought embodied within, or intended to be conveyed by it, and regard it as the true and sound exposition of our Federal and State relations;* and that we also solemnly confirm and ratify all the proceedings and acts of the aforesaid Philadelphia Convention in all respects. For that Declaration and Address, we tender to the Philadelphia Convention our sincere thanks, and we pledge ourselves, and each of us individually, to carry them out in all particulars, to the extent of our ability; and we will, as they did who assembled in that august body, lay aside and endeavor to forget all former party attachments, and struggle together for the support of the President of the United States in his heroic efforts to bring a distracted nation and the respective members thereof to their true and proper relations with each other.

Second—That the Address of the aforesaid Philadelphia Convention challenges our entire and unqualified assent as a body and as individuals; that it is a paper of rare ability of conception and singular felicity of expression; that it is within itself and of itself a more luminous argument against the extreme doctrines of Northern and Southern men than anything which has been laid before the people of this nation in our day.

Third—In view of the future, and to perpetuate in the State of Delaware and strengthen the alliance made by us, a part of her people, with the vast masses of the country at large who sent their representatives to the great family meeting at Philadelphia, to establish a new political relation among the people in their primary capacity, we will create an organization or representative body to act as a State Executive Committee; the said Committee to be composed of three persons from each county, and to be charged with the duty of attending to the general interests of the National Union men of Delaware as an association; that HENRY RIDGELY, NATHAN PRATT, GEORGE H. RAYMOND, JOSEPH M. BARR, WILLIAM WILSON, J. V. CRAWFORD, CHARLES M. CULLEN, ROBERT M. DAVIS, JOHN H. PHILIPS, be appointed said Committee; and that the said Committee have power to call such meetings as they may deem necessary to promote the National Union cause, as proclaimed in the aforesaid Declaration and Address.

Fourth—That we recommend to the friends of the National Union cause in this State to form clubs in such places as to them may seem expedient for the furtherance of the objects of the Philadelphia Convention; and that the respective Presidents of such clubs, when formed, report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee aforesaid the fact of such formation and the names of those who compose it, with further reports from time to time of the names of new members.

Gen. Stoneman's Speech at Memphis.

The Memphis *Commercial* furnishes a somewhat fuller report of the remarks made by Gen. STONEMAN at the recent ratification meeting in Memphis, which was also addressed by N. B. FORREST. The *Commercial* says:

"On rising, Gen. STONEMAN was greeted by the vast audience with a cheer which made the welkin ring, and which demonstrated how pleasing and grateful it was to see two of the great cavalry heroes of the late war who fought on opposite sides, but who now unite in mingling their hopes and aspirations in the same great cause, siting in the same political wigwam, and peaceably battling for the same great principles—for the restoration of the Union of our fathers." The following is the report of Gen. STONEMAN's speech:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: You have called before you, not a partisan or a politician, but a simple citizen of the Government of the United States, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West. The war in which the people of this greatest of all great countries has been engaged during the past eventful years is ended, the issues upon which that war was based is settled. If there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven, if there is anything to be forgot let it be forgotten. Let us all recollect that we have but one country and one flag.

The object for which you are all assembled here tonight is, as I understand it, reconstruction and reunion. You may force a separated man and wife to live in the same house, lodge in the same room, but they will never be reunited as man and wife until they have first become reconciled.

I said the war was ended. As we were enemies in war, let us be again friends, and in this sentiment I know that none will join me more heartily than the gallant and distinguished President of this assemblage.

The bravery that was displayed during the past by each one engaged in the war, let it be the common property of all. We soldiers who did the fighting are reconciled and want peace and harmony, and we call upon you editors and orators of the land to aid us with your pens and tongues. Preachers of the Gospel whose solemn obligation is to preach peace and good will, we ask your prayers and invocations, and from you, politicians, we demand that you shall cease your wrangling and allow the good work to go on until our object is attained.

And you, fair maidens and noble matrons, who, during the fighting, cheered us with your smiles and frightened us with your frowns, lend us the potency of your power in the accomplishment of a work so laudable and so noble.

As I am not a candidate for your suffrages, nor never expect to be, nor ever cast a vote for President in my life, you will not expect me to define my position; but this much I will say: I have been a member of a club for near a quarter of a century, and which was organized three-quarters of a century ago. By the Constitution of that club, its President is elected every four years. Its first President was GEORGE WASHINGTON; its present President is ANDREW JOHNSON, whom the people call "Our Andy."

Gen. Wool's Letter to President Johnson—He Indorses the President's Policy.

The Troy *Whig* of Thursday contains the following letter from Major-Gen. WOOL to President JOHNSON:

TROY, Aug. 29, 1866.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: The Hon. GEORGE VAIL, of the City of Troy, will hand you this note. As one of our most respectable and worthy citizens, I would commend him to your kind attention. He is an old-fashioned Jackson Democrat and your political friend, who wants nothing and seeks for nothing but his country's good. He, as well as myself, is exceedingly anxious, deeming it essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country that you should succeed in your policy of reconstructing the Union.

We fully concur with you in the declaration that "we have had war enough, let there be peace." Another civil war is indicated by those who declare the Union dissolved, would rend the United States into fragments, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation throughout the land, and would overturn the best Government ever devised by man, and ruin the finest country on the face of the globe.

That you may succeed in your noble and generous efforts to bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make us what we ought to be, a united, great and prosperous nation, should be the earnest and anxious desire of all true patriots and lovers of their country.

I greatly regret that important private business will deprive me of the pleasure it would afford to accompany the Mayor, Common Council, Mr. VAIL, and other citizens of Troy, who intend to pay their respects to you on the morrow, while *en route* for Chicago, to celebrate the erection of a monument in commemoration of the late lamented DOUGLAS.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General U. S. A.

Hon. George Ashmun on the Philadelphia Convention.

Among the distinguished persons suggested for permanent President of the Philadelphia Convention was Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention where ABRAHAM LINCOLN was first nominated. Mr. ASHMUN not appearing at Philadelphia with the other Massachusetts delegates, numerous dispatches were forwarded to him, but none were answered at the time. In a private letter to the editor of the Washington *Republican*, however, written Aug. 20, he explains that he was absent in Canada at the time, having gone thither some time previous with Gen. SHERMAN, at the latter's request. He then continues:

Before leaving home I had not received from any quarter the slightest intimation that my presence would be desirable at Philadelphia; and though I openly expressed my cordial concurrence with the call for the Convention, it had never occurred to me that I should be a member of it. And, therefore, I went my way in the woods, as always heretofore has been my much-loved custom; and no notice of the Faneuil-Hall meeting and its doings reached me until it was over. I make you this explanation for the reason that I do not want to be deemed either discourteous or indifferent to the great movement which, I believe, is destined to restore our Government to a safe and sound policy.

The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention are now before the world, and I do not hesitate to agree with the President in his high estimate of their importance. I do not see how they could be made better, nor do I doubt that the purpose to which they were directed will be accomplished.

I shall take some early occasion to express myself publicly, but intend this note only as a personal explanation to yourself as a personal friend. * * *

Yours truly, GEO. ASHMUN.

National Union Conventions in Michigan.

A Convention of the electors of the First Congressional District of Michigan, "who supported LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and who are in favor of the restoration platform announced by the Philadelphia Convention in their declaration of principles and address to the people of the United States," is called to meet in Monroe, Sept. 12, to nominate a National Union candidate for Congress. A call is issued in the Second District for a Convention at Grand Rapids, Sept. 19, for a similar purpose. It is addressed to "all Conservative electors of the Fourth Congressional District, irrespective of former party alliances, who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the States to representation in Congress by loyal and duly qualified members, and who sustain the fearless, patriotic and able champion of the Constitution, ANDREW JOHNSON, in his noble efforts to that end, and accept as their political creed the declaration of principles enunciated by the representatives of all the States and Territories, at Philadelphia." A Convention is also called to meet in the Sixth District at Flint, Sept. 6.

The Maine Campaign.

The Bangor *Daily Evening Times,* which has always been a Republican paper, and has continued to support the policy of President JOHNSON, in its issue of Aug. 28 withdraws the name of Gen. CHAMBERLAIN from the head of its columns as candidate for Governor of the state. The *Times* says:

"It has been evident for some time that the expectations of liberal men, in respect to the results of Gen. CHAMBERLAIN's election as Governor, were to be disappointed. It has become certain that that event, instead of weakening the hold upon political power of the men who have so long abused the confidence of the people of Maine, will only strengthen and confirm it. Under all the circumstances, the proprietor of this paper believes it to be the duty of all who support the patriotic Union policy of President JOHNSON, to vote for Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY for Governor. In no other way can their voice be made practically effective.

Letter from a Soldier.

A private letter, written by Brig.-Gen. J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, of Pennsylvania, an officer who personally led his command in the Army of Potomac in every battle and skirmish from the second Bull Run to the final surrender at Appomattox Court House, and rose from the rank of Captain to the command of a brigade, contains the following:

In reply to the inquiry whether I have any objections to have my name added to those who indorse the call for the Soldiers' Conservative Convention—no, Captain, no! If it will be of any use, in God's name use it. I would, indeed, that I could use my tongue or pen. I should by all means use them as freely in this contest as I used my sword in the late rebellion. From the standpoint from which I view matters, I conceive that I see the same principles involved in the coming struggle as we fought for in the field.

Very truly yours,
J. W. HOFFMAN.

A Radical's Indorsement of a Johnson Candidate.

Hon. JOHN S. THOMPSON was nominated for Congress by the supporters of the President, at a Convention held at Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 24. The editor of the Quincy *Whig,* a Radical paper, while expresing his personal surprise and regret that he had been nominated, says: "We have been personally and intimately acquainted with Judge JOHN S. THOMPSON for the last fourteen years, and have loved him as a brother. Through those long years we have worked together, first in the Whig and then in the Republican ranks. We had the honor of first suggesting him for the position of Judge of the District Court, to which he was elected, and in which he has served with honor and distinction. But for all and everything we have said or done for him, he has turned a doublefold recompense."

Plain Statement of the Case.

From the Huntingdon (Penn.) Globe, Aug. 29.

We were positive when we left the Democratic organization in 1861, because as we believed, it sympathized with the Disunionists—and we are just as positive now in leaving what was the Union Party during the war, because we believe it is in sympathy with the Disunionists, THAD. STEVENS, SUMNER & Co. As parties now stand—(with ten States asking for recognition,) the Democrats and Conservative Republicans are the Union men, the Union Party—the Republicans as an organization are the Disunionists. We simply stand now where we stood during the war—*for the Union*—with a National Union organization.

The Result in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 25th inst. has the full vote of all the counties in Kentucky, except Johnson County, in which HOBSON's majority is reported, and Letcher and Perry Counties, from which nothing has yet been heard. The returns from these counties foot up for DUVALL, 96,786; for HOBSON, 59,156—DUVALL's majority, 37,630. The largest vote ever before cast in the State was at the Presidential election in 1860, when it amounted to 145,558. The present is considerably larger and is much the heaviest vote ever polled in Kentucky, summing up at least 158,000 votes. Judge DUVALL has received probably 25,000 more votes than were ever before polled for any candidate.

An Explanation Asked.

The Richmond *Enquirer* makes an inquiry as follows: "The Radicals, staggered by Gen. GRANT's presence on the occasion of the reception by the President of the delegation of the Philadelphia Convention, made up a comforting story about his being entrapped into attending by a message from the President inviting him to an interview on business, and naming the hour at which the reception was to occur. Scarcely was this story made up before we find the General again with the President as one of his companions to Chicago. What is the Radical solution of this? Has he been again entrapped?"

The New-Orleans Riot.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in one of his dispatches to the President, states that "no steps have been taken by the civil authorities to arrest the citizens who were engaged in the massacre." The New-Orleans *Times,* in allusion to this, asks: "Does the General not remember that a number of the men who were engaged in the so-called massacre were arrested with the Conventionists and negroes, and that the military authorities turned every one of them loose as soon as martial law was declared? Who was it, then, that interrupted the course of justice in the premises—the civil or the military authorities?"

Ratification Meeting at New-Rochelle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

A grand mass ratification meeting of the citizens of New-Rochelle and the surrounding towns will be held on Monday evening, Sept. 3, at 7 o'clock. Hon. RICH'D O'GORMAN and Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, will be present and address the meeting. Other distinguished speakers are also expected. Clubs from the river towns are expected to be present. The invitation is extended to all who support the national policy of the President, the declaration of principles adopted by the Philadelphia Convention and the action of the State Committee.

THE NEXT ILLINOIS STATE SENATE.—Thirteen members of the Illinois State Senate hold over, and the Peoria *Transcript* thinks that, although "the defection of Dr. GREEN, the Senator from the Fourth District, naturally causes a little uneasiness, the Republicans, unless they throw the coming election away," will have a decided majority in the next Senate. Of the 13 members holding over 7 are Republicans. Twelve districts are to elect, and of these the *Transcript* claims the Republicans will carry nine. It says: "We are sure of the Ninth, (Vermillion,) Sixteenth, (Peoria,) Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth. The Fifteenth District, (Knox, Fulton and Mason,) were put down as doubtful, on account of local difficulty, although LINCOLN had 1,581 majority in the District in 1864, and we had a large Union majority last year, and will probably carry it this year. The chances of carrying the First (Cairo) District are very good, our majority there in 1864 being 901. But throw out the last two districts, and we carry seven out of the twelve, givin us 14 Senators, or a majority of three in a body of only 25.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN MICHIGAN.—The Johnson Union Club in Hudson, Mich., on Wednesday evening, 22d inst., ratified the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and appointed delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of that Convention a spirit of earnest patriotism and unselfish nationality worthy of imitation in the political action of every lover of his country,

Resolved, That we accept the issue forced upon us by the Radical members of Congress, that the Southern States are out of the Union, which we deny, and will maintain through the coming political campaign that a State can neither secede of its own accord nor be excluded from the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize but two political parties in the present contest—one for the Union and the Constitution, with ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, as its head—the other an impracticable, revolutionary, disunion party, misguided by a wild fanaticism.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Memphis *Post,* a Radical paper, in speaking of the mass meeting recently held in that city, to indorse the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, thus alludes to Gen. FORREST, who addressed the meeting: "He has, so far as the public have any means of judging, accepted the issue in good faith, and has not daily denounced every act of those to whom he submitted, and heaped abuse and insult on the great body of the Northern people. Although he was charged with a gross violation of the laws of war at Fort Pillow, he strenuously denies his responsibility for the act, and if we may draw an inference from his subsequent conduct, it is not unlikely that he is right."

The Van Buren (Ark.) *Press* of the 18th inst. says: "We have not the full returns of the votes for Congress; but from what we have there can be no doubt of the election of all three of the Conservative candidates by large majorities. In this (the Third) District the Radical candidate will not get the majority vote of more than two or three counties out of the nineteen. The names of the Conservative candidates are—First District, Hon. WM. M. BYERS; Second District, Col. A. W. HOBSON; Third District, Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD."

A report having been published that Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, in a recent speech, had asserted that President JOHNSON was accessory to the assassination of the late President LINCOLN, and that he was believed in this suspicion by "the opinion of Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, as expressed to himself," Ex-Senator RICHARDSON, in a note to the Quincy *Herald,* indignantly denies that there is any truth in the assertion so far as relates to himself.

The Republican Convention for the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, at Champaign City, Aug. 24, renominated Hon. H. P. H. BROMWELL for Congress, by acclamation. Resolutions were passed indorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress, and denouncing President JOHNSON. Mr. BROMWELL was present and addressed the Convention. The Democratic Convention, on Wednesday, at Tuscola, nominated Gen. BLACK, of Vermilion, for Congress.

A Bangor correspondent states that in Maine Ex-Governor CROSBY and Judge DICKERSON, of the Supreme Court, Gen. FRANK NICKERSON, of Searsport, Hon. THOMAS J. SOUTHARD, of Richmond, Col. T. H. GARNSEY and WM. H. MCCRILLIS, of Bangor, Hon. CHARLES J. ABBOTT, of Hancock County, and many others who have a State reputation and have been trusted leaders of the Republican Party, endorse the Philadelphia Convention.

The Massachusetts Radical Peace Society has lately been organized at Boston, to which any resident of the State may belong, regardless of age, sex or color. The society does not believe in war, or preparations for war, capital punishment, or the taking of human life under any circumstances whatever. This millennial society held its first meeting on Tuesday, at Boston, at the house of its President, JOSEPH P. BLANCHARD.

The following delegates at large from Connecticut to the Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia, Sept. 3, have been appointed by the Republican State Committee:

Gov. J. R. HAWLEY, Ex.-Gov. DUTTON, Ex-Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, Gen. O. S. FERRY, Hon. G. W. PHILLIPS, Hon. BENJ. DOUGLASS, Hon. CHARLES A. ATKINS.

Hon. RICHARD C. MCCORMACK, now Governor of Arizona, is still a very young man. He hails from New-York City, where he was once a local newspaper reporter. He afterward became editor of the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association in this City. When United States Senator NYE went out to Nevada as Governor, young MCCORMACK went with him. He became Secretary of Arizona, and is now Governor.

Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, formerly Mayor of Philadelphia, writes a letter to the *Inquirer,* in which he says: "All mention of my name with reference to the representation of the Fourth Congressional District has been without my assent; I have never contemplated the acceptance of any nomination thereto, and shall in no event be a candidate."

Somebody recently called a Convention of the "Unconditional Unionists" of Florida, to meet at Tallahassee, Aug. 22, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of Sept. 3. The day came, and two persons calling themselves unconditional Unionists—one from Fernandina and one from Jacksonville—are said to have been in Tallahassee, but they did not assemble and organize.

The Democratic Congressional Nominating Convention at Reading, Pa., Aug. 28, had a somewhat stormy and exciting session, the contest being between J. LAWRENCE GETZ and SYDENHAM E. ANCONA. On the last ballot, Mr. GETZ received 87 votes, and Mr. ANCONA 75. Mr. GETZ was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention.

J. F. CLEMENTS, of Hayneville, Ala., has declined to be a candidate for Congress from that State. He says: "It will not at all comport with my private affairs, at this time, to enter the field of politics, and while I am grateful to my friends for their kind intentions, I must most respectfully decline the proffered position of a candidate."

Brevet Lieut.-Col. RICHARD PHILIPPE LLEWELLYN BABER, formerly of the Pay Department, announces himself as an independent Johnson candidate in the Seventh Ohio District; and Brig.-Gen. A. D. RICHARDSON, formerly of Camp Chase, does likewise in the Fifteenth District. There are no other third candidates in Ohio so far.

A meeting of the Democrats of Hendricks County, Ind., was held at Danville on the 25th inst., and after its close, a difficulty occurred between one of the delegations and a party of returned soldiers, in which three of the Democrats were seriously wounded, one mortally.

Among the Republicans who have joined in the movement in Cincinnati, to hold a joint convention of Johnson men and Democrats for the purpose of nominating two members of Congress and a county ticket, are ex-Mayor HARRIS, Gen. A. HICKERLOOPER and Rev. M. P. GADDIS.

It is stated that HANNIBAL HAMLIN intends to speak in Maine in behalf of the Republican nominee, during the present campaign. He is at present Collector at Boston, but a Bangor correspondent of the Boston *Post* states that he wants to be United States Senator once more.

The Ellsworth *Journal* (Republican) states that quite a number of prominent Republicans in Hancock County, Me., are supporters of the President. Hon. C. S. ABBOTT, of Castine, who was Senator in the Legislature last Winter, is among the number.

The Madison (Wis.) *Union* says: "Ex-Gov. LEONARD J. FARWELL and Col. LEVI STERLING, old-time honored leaders of the Republican Party, have signified their cordial acquiescence in the Philadelphia platform and policy."

A call is issued for a Convention of delegates from the several Eight-Hour Leagues of Michigan, to be held in Detroit, Sept. 4, "for the purpose of making nominations to be supported by the workingmen at the coming election."

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) Common Council rejected on Wednesday evening, by a vote of 16 to 21, a motion to appoint a Committee to make necessary arrangements for a fitting reception of President JOHNSON in that city.

Hon. JOHN T. WILSON has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio (Portsmouth) District in place of Hon. HENRY S. BUNDY, the present incumbent, who declined a reelection.

The Hiawatha (Kansas) *Union Sentinel* advocates the nomination of Hon. SOLOMON MILLER, of White Cloud, for Governor of that State. The Republican Convention is to be held at Topeka, Sept. 5.

Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, who has declined to be a candidate for reelection, has been in public service twenty-eight years, having first entered office as a member of the first Iowa Territorial Legislature.

Judge MILLER, of St. Louis, has quashed an indictment against Col. DAVID MURPHY, who was indicted for refusing to draw indictments against preachers and lawyers for not taking the test oath.

The Newburyport *Herald* says that Gov. ANDREW will take the stump in Massachusetts against Gen. BUTLER, in case the latter is nominated for Congress in the Essex District.

Senator CRAGIN returned to his home in Lebanon, N. H., some days since, in an exhausted condition. The ride from Washington, the Lebanon *Press* says, was too much for him.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier,* in allusion to WENDELL PHILLIPS, says: "A Congressional position, in case he could be elected, would impair his present political usefulness."

The Democratic Convention at Covington, Ky., Aug. 24, nominated A. H. WARD, of Harrison County, for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. G. CLAY SMITH.

The Democrats and Conservative Republicans of Alleghany County, Penn., have nominated a full county ticket on the Philadelphia National Union platform.

The Boston papers report that Hon. GEORGE LUNT will decline to be Postmaster of that city, should the office be tendered him.

A new penny paper, called the *Evening Herald,* has been started in Philadelphia. It endorses the policy of President JOHNSON.

A State Convention of the National Union Party will be held at Harrisburgh, Penn., on the 20th of September.

Gen. JOSEPH B. SWEETZER is the Johnson candidate for Congress in the 22d Pennsylvania District.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Manager of the New-Orleans Opera House.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 26.

Mr. CHARLES BOUDOUSQUIE died yesterday morning in this city, at the age of 54 years. In this announcement is recorded the loss of one of our most estimable citizens. We need not dwell on Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE's character in his social and domestic relations to explain the sadness with which hosts of friends will follow his remains, and the sincere sympathy they will have for his bereaved family. The name of the deceased was intimately and honorably associated with some of the brightest days of Orleanian history, and above all with the most refined and beautiful phase of Orleanian society and æsthetic culture. For many years he filled, with marked ability and discrimination, the position of operatic manager, first at the old Orleans Theatre, and next at the New Opera House. When the latter superb building was complete, in 1859, its proprietors unhesitatingly gave its operatic inauguration and management to Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE, with a view to which, indeed, it is hardly too much to say that it was conceived and erected. The memory of the brilliant musical period which ensued, and which was interrupted by the war, is still fresh, and will brighten rather than fade, now that he who is a living symbol of it is no more. The disease which produced Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE's death was contracted when he left the city under military banishment in 1863.

Death of Hon. Geo. Hastings.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 29.

The decease of Hon. GEO. HASTINGS, of Mt. Morris, Livingston County, took place this morning, after a somewhat protracted illness. The deceased was an eminent citizen, a man of learning and ability of a high order, and enjoying the universal respect of his fellow citizens for his excellent traits of character. He has been frequently before the people for high official station, and in 1853 was elected a Representative in Congress, and in 1855 was elected County Judge and Surrogate. He was born in Clinton, Oneida County, in March, 1807, graduated at Hamilton College, and was admitted to the Bar in 1830. For nine years he was District-Attorney of Oneida County.

Mr. ASAHEL C. STONE, Sheriff of Madison County, died at his residence in Morrisville, on Sunday evening, Aug. 26, after an illness of about two weeks. He was elected State Senator in 1849, and subsequently chosen District Attorney of that county, the duties of which he discharged for three years. He was elected Sheriff in 1864, and had filled about half of his term as such officer.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Yale Glee Club—How They Went to the East, and What it Cost Them.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 29.

The Yale Glee Club returned from their musical trip on Saturday. They supposed that their season was over, but since their return, they have consented to go to Lowell and give a concert, and may give one or two beside on the way. They left New-Haven on the 2d of August for New-London, in a yacht chartered for the occasion, which proved throughout the whole voyage a fast-sailing craft. The regular officers were Capt. CHARLES ATKINS and Pilot CARMON—a crew by no means as large as that of the *Great Eastern,* but fully competent for the discharge of its proper duties. Various amateur officers were, of course, selected. Admiral YOUNG, Commodore BARROWS, and Vice-Commodore ELLIOTT maintained the dignity of those noble positions. On the first day the party were becalmed in the Sound, but having rowed nine miles to Clinton, and having reached New-London some time after the yacht which had been favored by an excellent breeze, they gave their first concert to an audience which was somewhat thinned by the departure of attendants angry at the delay. Despite those discouraging circumstances at the outset, however, the boys kept on, and at their second concert, in Norwich, were received with a warmth of hospitality which remedied the past. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Senator FOSTER, Mayor BLACKSTONE and Mr. BROMLEY, of the *Bulletin,* entertained the party in response to serenades, and various young ladies in the place were also gallantly sung to rest. They visited in turn Stonington, Westerly and Providence, and passed a week about Narragansett Bay, occasionally singing and enjoying themselves in the intervals. The proprietor of the hotel at Rocky Point gave a hop in their honor, and treated the party in general with the utmost courtesy. The Club sang twice at Pawtucket, and at Newport stayed several days. Here, in addition to their regular concert, they sang on Sunday in one of the city churches. Beside the ordinary attractions of Newport, the boys fell in with the New-York Yacht Squadron, with the members of which they formed many pleasant acquaintances. The voyage from Newport to New-Bedford was exceedingly rough, but was safely passed. At New-Bedford the party were entertained by Mr. JENKINS, an old member of the class which graduated this year. At Edgartown and Nantucket large audiences and ready friends received them, and on their return to New-Bedford, after a second concert, Dr. EDWARD P. ABBE, a graduate of Yale of the class of 1848, gave an entertainment in their honor at his house, at which the beauty of the city, of course, were present. The boys speak in the highest terms of regard of Dr. ABBE, for various kindnesses which he rendered them. The yacht was here discharged, the crew departing in a happier, wealthier and inebriated condition, and the Club proceeded to Boston, where a large audience met them, and greeted their singing with warm approval. From Boston they proceeded to Lowell, where they sang as usual, and thence to Lynn, where the rain prevented the concert, and with one more appearance at Norwich, with the same kindly welcome, the Club broke up and the boys started for home. The Club took in at their various concerts over $3,000; and at breaking up, an examination of the exchequer showed that each one was out $7 42. So cheap a Summer excursion was doubtless paid for without grumbling.

And so the old Glee Club, which has taken these jaunts for the last three Summers, will sing for us no more. New collegians are coming on to take their places. We wish good fortune to our old friends, and hope that their successors may sing as well and enjoy themselves as much.

The Cincinnati Street Railroad Imbroglio—A Philosophical Conductor.

From the Cincinnati Union, Aug. 28.

The contest between the Street Railroad Companies and the people waxes warm. The people are thoroughly aroused to the imposition practiced upon them in the collection of six cents for every fare, and refusing to sell packages of tickets on the cars, as the law prescribes. On the other hand, the companies, at least one of them, the John-street line, are determined to leech the people as long and as strong as they possibly can. To-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a blockade of twelve or fifteen cars occurred on Fourth-street, between Vine and Plum, by reason of several of the passengers in different cars refusing to pay more than $1 03 for a package of twenty-five tickets.

Clubs are being formed in the West End for the purpose of resisting, by legal process, the demand of the Railroad Companies for illegal fare. Yesterday a number of gentlemen belonging to one of these clubs got on one car at 12 o'clock, and each demanded a package of tickets, which the conductor refused to sell. After this refusal the conductor turned politely and said:

"Gentlemen, I am directed by the Company to demand six cents of every one of you; and if you don't pay it I am ordered to put you all off; but there are too many of you, and I shall have to do the next best thing—let you ride free."

The car then proceeded on its way. Afterward orders were issued that when a passenger refused to pay the illegal fare, and the conductor was unable to put him off, the car should be stopped until he would leave the car voluntarily or pay the required fare.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A RATTLESNAKE.—A lady, writing from Mount Holyoke, Mass., gives the following account of an adventure with a rattlesnake. The letter is dated Mount Holyoke, Aug. 28:

"Two ladies and a gentleman were out for a walk on Mount Holyoke, about fifteen minutes' climb from the Prospect House, south, and when returning had to cross a mass of felled wood. For the sake of greater ease in walking they were stepping on a line of logs. The lady who had the advance had just lifted her walking stick and was in the act of placing it on the ground a few inches before her, when her attention was attracted by a small body apparently black. Before there was time for an instant's thought the peculiar buzz of a rattlesnake was heard, and quick as a flash he sprang, but fortunately he did not strike quite high enough, and lay directly before her, stretched between two logs with a few inches of his tail, decorated by unmistakable rattles, in full view. The lady made a masterly retreat, considering the width of the log on which she performed it. After a careful reconnoitre it was decided as decidedly unsafe for one to attack the animal in such a labyrinth, and the party returned to the house, but only for the gentleman to obtain the aid of another, when they all returned to the spot again. Nothing could be seen of his snakeship, though his warning to be 'let alone' was heard. After thrusting long poles into the logs and branches, and after all hope of meeting him was gone, the lady who had so narrowly escaped sprang upon the same log to show just the position of affairs at the time when he was first seen. After she had remained there some minutes a pole was again run into the log before her, and looking down within an inch or two of where she stood, what should appear in the crevice where he had sprung before, but his majesty the snake again, rattling with all fury. If the retreat before was masterly, the second one excelled it in speed. The two gentlemen dispatched him as quickly as possible, and tying a cord around his neck bore him triumphantly home. After a judicious hanging life became finally extinct, and he now reposes in a vessel of whisky, his rattles and his fangs lying in becoming proximity to the glass, in full view of all beholders. The rattlesnake was beautifully marked, being almost jet black. He had five rattles, consequently was seven years old, and was over three feet long."

BRITISH GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—The following is a list of the British gunboats on the great chain of international lakes:

Britomart—Lieut. ALLINGTON, 40 men and 2 large Armstrong guns.
Cherub—Lieut. HUNTLEY, do. do.
Heron—Lieut. RONAN, do. do.
Rescue—Lieut. FAIRLIE, 40 men and 2 Armstrongs, smaller size.
Michigan—Lieut. HERON, do. do.
St. Andrew—Lieut. SMITH, 40 men and 4 field-pieces.
Royal—Lieut. BOYCE, do. do.

In addition to the present armament of the *Rescue* and *Michigan,* they will soon have two more guns.

The *Britomart, Cherub, Rescue* and *Michigan* will be engaged between Fort Erie and the upper lakes, constantly on the move and ready for immediate service. The *Heron, St. Andrew* and *Royal,* with another boat, which is expected to arrive this week, will be used on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.

DIED ON THE EVE OF REFORMATION.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th inst. has the following:

"About a year ago a young girl came to this city, and taking the name of ANNIE WATSON, went to live in a house of bad repute. She had been one of a party of young ladies who were taken from New-York by a reverend gentleman, and located in a Quaker settlement in Wisconsin. Not relishing the staid habits of the Friends, ANNIE left them and came to St. Louis. Several days ago she was arrested on a charge of vagrancy. She was bailed out by a lawyer, and she told him she was sorry for the course she had taken, and if she did not die of cholera; would go back home and lead an honest life. She said if the Mayor would get her a free passage to her friends she would leave the city and reform. She was very much affected, and we are told was sincerely penitent. Her desire to be sent home was about to be gratified, but before the arrangements could be made she took the cholera and died."

SMALL CONSCIENCE ITEMS.—The Washington *Star* states that the Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. SPINNER are very frequently annoyed of late, and the time of the clerks in the Department is consumed, by idle persons transmitting communications in various styles of pleasantry and all styles of orthography and etymology, containing one cent, or from that to twenty, for the conscience fund. All of these contributors request that the receipt be acknowledged in the newspapers. The Treasurer of the United States has just ordered that, hereafter, no sums less than one dollar shall be separately acknowledged. All are to be consolidated for a month, and a warrant for the aggregate amount drawn at the end of the month.

HORSE DISTEMPER IN NEW-HAVEN.—A strange disease has lately made its appearance in New-Haven, which is exciting the curiosity as well as the fears of the owners of valuable horses. A number of horses have been suddenly seized with the distemper, and despite of medical aid it has proved fatal. The animals are sometimes attacked in the street and before medical assistance can be rendered are beyond the reach of aid. A *post mortem* examination was made on one horse by Drs. TOWNSEND and TYLER, and Veterinary Surgeon TIBBALS, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause and nature of the complaint, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. It is said that the throats of children attacked with scarlet fever are similar in appearance to those of the diseased horses.

LARGE FIRE IN BUTTERNUTS.—On Thursday night, 16th inst., a terrible fire occurred in Butternuts, thirteen buildings were destroyed—all the business portion of the village is in ruins. The fire commenced on the corner store, opposite the store of JAMES L. GILBERT, and spreading in an easterly direction consumed in its progress all the stores and other buildings as far down as MYRICK's dwelling-house. It afterwards crossed the creek and burned the two dwelling-houses and a store on the left side of North Main-street. Cause of fire unknown. There are only two stores left. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000; insurance, about $10,000.—*Otsego Chronicle.*

GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE THIRD OHIO DISTRICT—THEIR INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—There are four General officers living in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, viz.: Maj.-Gen. A. McD. MCCOOK, Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK, Brig.-Gen. F. VANDERVEER and Brevet Brig.-Gen. DURBIN WARD, and they one and all support the Administration against the disunion course of Congress. The only other General officer is Gen. SCHENCK, the member of Congress from that District. He is the only one of the list who now opposes the doctrines of the Republican Party during the war.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.—The bricklayers of Louisville are taking steps to assemble in that city on the 20th of September a National Convention to deliberate on the interests of the craft. The Louisville *Courier* understands that $5,000 has already been raised by voluntary contributions on the part of merchants, and that the Common Council will be asked for an appropriation toward defraying the expenses of the Convention.

MAINE STATE EXHIBITION OF HORSES.—Arrangements have been made for a grand exhibition of Maine horses upon the grounds of the Riding Park in Augusta, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of September inst, but the particulars in regard to premiums have not yet been promulgated.

The Street-Cleaning Contractors.

Nothing of material importance in street-cleaning matters has occured since the new contracors have taken hold of the work. An entirely new system of street-cleaning is, however, soon to be put in operation, and in the meantime the transfer of the contract will probably be approved by the Commissioners.

Yesterday Mr. WHITING ascertained that three or four men, calling themselves Special Inspectors and Superintendents, were drawing salaries of $1,700 each, for doing absolutely nothing. The old contractors had appointed them, it appears, because they had been informed that unless these men were "seen" they would find great difficulty in carrying out their contract. Mr. WHITING, however, thought he could dispense with the services of these gentlemen, and notified them to that effect. The "Special Inspectors" thereupon attempted, by threats, to prevent the sweepers and cartmen from doing their work. Mr. CARR, Superintendent under Mr. WHITING, then appealed to the Police Department, when a special order was given to protect the contractor's laborers, and the work is now proceeding as usual. There is no apprehension of further trouble.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SAD CASE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer BRIEDE, of the Eighth Precinct, learned that a young girl named KATE JONES, 17 years of age, who was living at the house of HENRIETTA HENIS, one of the most notorious houses in Greene-street, had been taken suddenly ill after swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The patrolman proceeded thither, and finding the unfortunate girl in a state of prostration, he removed her to Bellevue Hospital for proper treatment. The story of the girl is one that often comes to the knowledge of the Police. KATE stated to the officer that she was born of respectable parents residing in the upper part of this City, and that she was seduced about two weeks ago, by a man named RICHARD LOCKWOOD, who left her at the house of ill-fame where she was found. The dastardly villain then abandoned his victim to a life of shame. Bowed down with terror and shame at her condition, the wretched girl became doubly horrified on discovering that she had contracted a loathsome disease; hence her attempt at suicide. Search is being made for the author of all this terrible wrong. In the meantime the girl will remain in Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A QUEER CASE OF ABANDONMENT BY A MOTHER.—Yesterday morning Officer KENEHAN, of the Fifth Precinct, brought three children to the Leonard-street Station, whose ages were 3¼, 2½ years and 9 months, respectively, who had been abandoned by their mother, Mrs. HEYMAN, of No. 65 West Twenty-seventh-street. It appears that the husband of the woman had been arrested for debt, on complaint of WOOLF & STEINBACK, No. 62 White-street, and imprisoned in the Ludlow-street Jail. The mother brought the three children to the store of the firm and informed them that as they had deprived her and her children of their legal means of support they might take care of the children themselves, for she could not. The unfortunate children were committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

VICTIMIZED IN A JEWELRY BAZAAR.—JAMES T. KAZIER, a gentleman from Tennessee, temporarily stopping at the Tremont House, called at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house yesterday, and complained to Capt. BRACKETT that he had been swindled out of a gold watch and $50. He said he was induced to enter the jewelry bazaar No. 167 Broadway, kept by GEORGE H. MCCABE, and that while there he lost his watch and money at a game of chance. Capt. BRACKETT sent Officer WILKINSON to investigate the matter, and the officer arrested MCCABE. On being taken before the Mayor, the prisoner was discharged on refunding the watch and money to Mr. KAZIER.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer *El Cid,* from Newbern, N. C., arrived yesterday morning, bringing the first bale of new cotton produced in North Carolina this season. It was raised by Mr. W. J. BARRETT, a well-known planter of Lenoir County, and was purchased by S. T. JONES & Co., bankers in Newbern, who gave a preminm of $20 in gold for it, in addition to the New-York price of cotton. It took the prize silver goblet offered by the large agricultural house of MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co. It was transported from the plantation to Newbern by the Southern Express, and from Newbern to this City by the *El Cid,* of the Goodspeed Steamship Line, free of charge.

VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—CHESTER LAMB, who keeps a number of coaches for hire at the door of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was yesterday arraigned before Civil Justice SMITH, at the First District Court, in Nassau-street. The charge preferred against Mr. LAMB by Hack Inspectors HOLLY and HALLETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was that he had five unnumbered coaches so waiting for hire. The fact not being denied and clearly proved, the defendant was find $10 in each case, which being paid he was permitted to depart.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY POISONED. — Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of MARY ANN WELCH, 9 years of age, who resided with her parents in Sixty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The deceased died from the effects of poison contained in a quantity of stramonium pods, which she found in an open lot near her residence and ate. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday morning a 'longshoreman, named JOHN DONOHUE, and residing in Madison-street, fell down the hatchway of the Transatlatlantic steamship *The Queen,* as she lay at Pier No. 47 North River, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

SERIOUS SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—JAMES CROPPER, 40 years of age, and residing at No. 240 Tenth-street, while at work on a scaffold painting the house No. 377 East Tenth-street, yesterday morning, fell from the third story to the pavement, breaking both arms and one of his legs by the fall. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE UNUNIFORMED MILITIA.—To-morrow the annual parade of the Ununiformed Militia is to take place in this City, and all persons desirous of escaping the commutation tax must appear "duly armed and equipped," &c., to learn the first rudiments in the art of war, in order to prepare them for active service in case of emergency.

A BATHER DROWNED.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN MCBRIDE, 8 years of age, was accidentally drowned in the North River, near the pier foot of Beach-street. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner NAUMANN notified to hold an inquest.

THE NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The cornerstone of this edifice, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, will be laid at noon on Monday next, provided the weather is fair.

DR. HAWKS' NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of Dr. HAWKS' new chuach, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, will be laid at 11 A. M. on Tuesday next.

"When youth and beauty meet]
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet,"
what gives zest to the air they breathe and makes it a luxury to inhale it? Ask the ladies and they will tell you—PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Paddings used by ladies to give a full appearance where there is a deficient bosom are destructive to beauty. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, JESSE V. BRUSH.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 2, from his late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., at 2 o'clock.

BLACK.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, HENRY H. BLACK, son of Margaret and the late Joseph Black.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, HARRIET M., youngest child of Col. J. P. B. Dodge.
Further notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

EMBURY.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, LUCY EMBURY, daughter of the late Peter Embury.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 41 West 37th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FITZ GERALD.—At the Rectory of Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 31, Rev. FREDERICK FITZ GERALD, aged 41 years and 23 days.
The funeral services will take place in the Church on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Hartford by the 8 o'clock train on Monday morning.

GUILD.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, Mrs. SARAH C. GUILD, widow of the late Joseph Guild, in the 59th year of her age.
The friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, Horace Winans and P. A. Rivarde, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M., at No. 33 East 22d-st. The remains will be removed to Buffalo for interment.
☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HOLT.—Suddenly, at Ingersoll, C. W., on Friday, Aug. 31, DANIEL HOLT, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 144 West 24th-st.

HUYLAR.—On Friday, Aug. 31, ISAAC, son of Isaac and Mary Ann Huylar, in the 21st year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Co. B, Ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 Dominick-st.

ROCKWELL.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 25, MARGARET S. TRACY, wife of Charles H. Rockwell, and daughter of the late Fredk. A. Tracy.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, ADDISON, youngest son of George H. and Josephine D. Taylor.
Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, William Hickok, at Irvington, N. J., on Monday at 1 o'clock. Irvington cars connect at Newark, Market-st., with the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

HEADQUARTERS CO. B, NINTH REGT. N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 12.—The members of this Company are hereby ordered to report at No. 31 Dominick-st., in citizen's dress, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased comrade, ISAAC HUYLER. The usual badge of mourning will be worn. Every member is expected to be present.
By order of Capt. J. R. HITCHCOCK.
JOHN MACKIE, O. S.

OFFICIAL.—No. 80.
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, aged about forty-seven years, stout built, dark hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, dark whiskers, mixed with gray; dressed as follows: dark sack coat, brown vest, dark ribbed pants, Congress gaiters, blue woolen socks; found on the person the following articles: pistol, left hand, pawn-tickets, white handkerchief, marked W H. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Shot wound through the head; supposed suicide.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

52ND-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING. Young people's prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. General prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject of Discourse, SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 2—*The Sacrifices of Cain and Abel, or the Religion of Man and the Religion of God.* SUNDAY EVENING—Monthly Sabbath-school Concert.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 23d-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching corner Catharine and Madison sts. on SUNDAY, 2d inst., by the pastor, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. concert of prayer for seamen. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—By Divine permission by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Fourth Article of the Creed, "Jesus Christ Dead."*

SAINT PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. The Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, will preach in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine Service, Sermon and the Holy Communion, in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and 7¾, divine service and sermon. The Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH Hall, No. 806 Broadway. 10½ o'clock, D. S. MANDELL. Subject—*The Devil and his Works.* 7½ o'clock, H. B. STOVER. Subject—*The Convention and the Position of Spiritualism.* 3 o'clock, Conference. Subject—*Is there a Devil?* Public invited. Seats free.

NORTHWEST REF. PROT. DUTCH CHURCH—Rev. Mr. GANSE, Pastor. Divine service will be resumed (Providence permitting,) SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The repairs of the church not being completed, this service will be in the chapel, No. 102 West 24th-st.

CANNON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will reopen their place of worship next SUNDAY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. K. FULLER, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Communion at 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

AT ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., between Bowery and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. R. MCMURDY, LL. D., at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Evening services followed by a prayer meeting.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also in the Chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Seats free. Sacrament after morning service. Class meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place, Rev. R. G. QUENNELL, Rector.—This church having been thoroughly renovated will be reopened SUNDAY, 2d inst. Divine services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, WEST 24TH-ST.—Elder COTTON, of New-Hampshire, and Elder SHERBERT, a native of Prussia, are expected to be present all day. Communion at 3 P. M., and Elder H. PRATT will speak at 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., WILL (God willing) resume the usual service in the chapel of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.—entrance from 34th-st.—SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERPONT-St., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES EELL'S, D.D., Pastor. Divine service will be resumed in this church SUNDAY morning and afternoon. Service commences at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. WILSON, Assistant at St. Luke's Church, will preach.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (near 7th-av.)—This church will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 2; services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

THE MESSENGER OF THE COMING KING OF GLORY will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of the Second Advent.*

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. E. G. BROOKS, pastor, resumes public worship at Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 10½. Sunday-school at 9½. Communion after sermon. Cordial welcome to all.

REV. DR. DEEMS PREACHES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The seats are free. The public are respectfully invited.

THE ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on 55th-st., will be opened next SABBATH, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18, COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by H. PRATT, on SUNDAY, the 2d inst.; in the Evening at No. 108 West 24th-st. Advent Church.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church on south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, a funeral sermon of Wm. McArdle.

NOTICE.—THE PASTOR OF THE SIXTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, having returned from his vacation, will preach his annual sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st.—This church will not open SUNDAY, but will be reopened for public service on the 9th inst.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., near Irving-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. JOSEPH H. TOWN WILL preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. FARMER (subject—*The Work of the Spirit in Regeneration*) at 7½ P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, ALFRED W. FRAZER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will reopen this morning. Preaching by the Pastor. Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ in the evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st., will be open for public worship EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Aug. 2. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services in this Church will be resumed TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

THE HALL CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 34th-st., Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., pastor, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d aves., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; seats free. Camp meeting prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH—NO. 9 University-place, Rev. G. MOUSSEAU DES ISLETS. Divine service will be resumed on SUNDAY, the 2d of September, at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park, (4th-av.) and 35th-st. Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor. This church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 2. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY. Subjects: Morning—*Christian Union from a Baptist Standpoint.* Evening—*Citizenship in Heaven.*

PEOPLE'S MEETING, MILITARY Hall, No. 197 Bowery; free discussion SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Reconstruction; shall the President or Congress be sustained.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 5 o'clock P. M. The Rector, T. A. JAGGAR, will preach in the morning.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., a discussion on the *Rationality of Spiritualism,* by a minister and a lawyer.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH; MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7¾. Strangers invited.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE Holy Trinity, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—PUBLIC WORship for St. George's Church will be resumed at Irving Hall on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL IN BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts., for religious services on the Sabbath. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.
GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
TO
THE MINING REGION
AND
THE PACIFIC STATES.
THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL
AND
EXPRESS COMPANY

having consolidated the property of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and coaches, and reduced their rate of fares nearly 25 per cent., will run a

DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS, and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

DENVER, COLORADO,

And thence to

SALT LAKE CITY, IN UTAH;

Thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City in Idaho; Walla-Walla, Dalles City, and Portland, Oregon.

At Denver City, Colorado, connecting with their double daily line of coaches for Central City, Blackhawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in those Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	$125
Between same points and Salt Lake City	255
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	150
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	125
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	125
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	350

TIME:
To Denver City 5 days,
To Salt Lake 9½ days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 13 days,
To San Francisco, 16 days.

A treasure and freight express, carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and competent messengers, to all of the above-named points, and an express wagon will be sent tri-weekly from Leavenworth for ordinary express packages.

For further information,
Apply at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place,
New-York.

BEN. HOLLADAY, President.
W. S. GURNEE, Vice-President.
WM. H. FOGG,
EUGENE KELLY,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
Directors.
GEO. E. COOK, Treasurer.
GEO. K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, as the result of recent negotiations, having secured large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted at this time in offering to the public, in accordance with a well matured plan, the benefits arising from increased facilities and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between all parts of the country, in an equitable and discriminating reduction of rates to liberal patrons of the telegraph; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform telegraph system, and the removal of barriers to unbroken communication—caused by and consequent upon separate and conflicting interests—while it works a permanent benefit by producing increased reliability, will enable the company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this line made after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on his or their legitimate business,) the following rebates wil be paid by this Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.
On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.
On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.
On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates will be furnished by Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant, and indorsed as to correctness by the Manager, may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount found to be due in accordance with the foregoing schedule.

J. H. WADE, President.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR will be held at Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and their approval of the National Policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and their cordial indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention held in the City of Philadelphia in August, 1866.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting:

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.	Hon. Jas. B. Doolittle.
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.	Hon. A. M. Gentry, of Tenn.
Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. Steedman.	Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum.	Hon. James Brooks.
Maj.-Gen. G. A. Custer.	Hon. Chas. P. Daly.
Maj.-Gen. George Crook.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook.	Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.
Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Maj.-Gen. T. Kirby Smith.	Hon. Edgar Cowan.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford.	Hon. John T. Hoffman.
Maj.-Gen. Sol. Meredith.	Hon. S. S. Cox.
Maj.-Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr.	Hon. Erastus Brooks.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Rawlins.	Hon. Chas. G. Cornell.
Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.	Hon. James T. Brady.
Brig.-Gen. E. M. Green.	Hon. Hezekiah B. Perkins.
Brig.-Gen. J. Hendricks.	Hon. Chauncey Shaffer.
Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor.	Hon. Eli P. Norton.
Brig.-Gen. O. E. Pratt.	Hon. Theo. J. Tomlinson.
Col. Giles M. Hillyer.	Hon. Thos. J. Creamer.
Col. James B. Freeman.	Col. J. H. Collins.

The speakers are requested to assemble at the Maison Doree, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements are directed to meet at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD,
Chairman of Committee.
Lieut. F. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 1, 1866.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C.	126¼	200	Quicksilver	49⅛
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62.	112⅛	100	Mar. Pref	27¼
1,400	do ...... Small	111½	100	Rutland Mar.	23⅝
17,000	do ...indorsed	109½	100	do	24
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64.	109⅞	200	Boston W.P.	31
21,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109⅞	300	do	30⅞
1,000	do	109⅞	200	N. Y. Central	102¼
13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.		36	do	102
	ex int.	99	400	Erie R.	72⅛
20,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		50	do ......2d call	72⅞
	First Ser.	107⅛	1200	Reading R.	112⅛
65,000	do	107⅛	200	do	112⅛
1,500	do .....2d call	107⅛	200	do s10	112⅛
1,500	do .....2d Ser.	106¾	500	do	112⅛
10,000	do	106⅞	900	do ......2d call	113
2,000	do .....3d Ser.	106⅞	130	Mich. Cen	111
40,000	do	106⅞	100	do ......2d call	110⅞
5,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	105⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I	83⅞
			1100	do	83⅞
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	99⅞	100	do ......2d call	83⅞
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	69⅞	100	do	123⅞
30,000	do	69⅞	100	do ......2d call	123⅞
3,000	do ......2d call	69⅞	100	do b30	123⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s. ......x-C	71⅞	1000	Clev. & P. R.	85⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s	77	400	do	85⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	21	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111⅛
			200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅞	500	do	35⅞
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79.x-i	100	100	do s30	35⅞
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	103	100	do ......2d call	35⅞
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st	91	300	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	68⅞
16,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	81	500	do	68⅞
			200	do ......2d call	66⅞
20,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M.'93	72	200	Chic. & R. I.	108⅞
1,500	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102⅞	600	do	108⅞
3,000	do	102⅞	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	128
5,000	do	102⅞	20	P., F. W. & C.	103
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	93	500	do	103⅛
5	Bk. of Commerce.	115⅛	400	do	103⅞
100	Canton Co.	52⅞	200	do ......2d call	103⅞
200	do ......2d call	52⅞	50	Alt. & T. H.	38
300	Ashburton Coal.s30	19⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr...s3	70⅛
60	Del. & Hud. Canal.	154	17	Joliet & Chi. R.	95
300	Penn. Coal Co.	154⅛	700	Tol., Wab. & W.	44
200	Cum. Coal P.	46⅞	100	Chicago & Alt. P.	106⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	57⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Spruce H. C.....b3	4⅞	300	Chi. R. I. & Pac.s3	108
100	Rutland Marble	23⅞	201	do	108⅛
500	do	23⅞	100	do s10	108⅛
100	do b30	24	100	do b3	108⅛
100	do s3	23⅞	300	do	108⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	102⅞	200	M. & C. 1st P.	42
100	do s3	102⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	35⅞
500	Reading R.	112⅞	300	do	35⅞
100	do c	112⅞	100	do b10	35⅞
300	do s10	112⅞	200	do s3	35⅞
100	do s3	112⅞	100	do b3	35⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅞	1200	Chic. & N. W. P	67
100	do s3	83⅞	100	do s10	66⅞
100	do b30	83⅞	300	do b3	67
200	do c	83⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
300	do s3	83⅞			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000	Am. Gold	145⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅛
100	Rutland Mar.	23⅞	100	do b30	86⅞
100	do s3	23⅞	200	do	86⅞
100	do s3	23⅞	600	do b3	86⅞
200	Erie Railroad....b3	73⅞	100	Chic. & R I. R. c	108⅞
200	do s3	72⅞	100	do b15	108⅞
100	do s4	72⅞	100	do s3	108⅞
200	do b3	72⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	115⅞
100	do s3	72⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.......b3	35⅞
500	Reading R........s3	113	100	do s10	35⅞
300	do b3	113⅞	400	do	35⅞
200	do s30	112⅞	200	do	35⅞
300	do b10	113⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
100	do s5	113	100	do b30	66⅞
300	Spruce H. Coal	4½	100	do b3	67
100	M. S. & N. I.	83⅞	200	P., F.W. & C.	103⅞
300	do s3	83⅞	100	do s20	103⅞
200	do b15	84	100	do s3	103⅞
100	do	84	100	do b3	103⅞
400	do b3	84	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42¼
300	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅞			

SATURDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

There was a break of nearly 2 ₩ cent. in the Gold Room, influenced by various financial considerations, prominent among which are the superabundance of Exchange at cheap rates and the nearly due arrivals of Gold from Europe. The California arrival of yesterday also had its influence to-day. Gold was easier borrowed late in the day, and this fact, together with the decline in price, induced some inquiry for Exchange after the day's steamers had sailed. The rate for standard 60 days on London is ⅛ ₩ cent. better, and short sight ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better than on Friday.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $609,000. The first day's payments, in Gold, for September interest on the 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Loan, amounted to $241,000. About $2,500,000 altogether on this account will be paid out at New-York, and $1,800,000 at other Treasury Offices. The Customs receipts in Gold for the whole week are $3,173,830. The export of Specie, $303,912, of which $278,507 in Silver bars, received on Friday from California. The Money market of the week closed easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. on demand loans to the Brokers, and 5@6 ₩ cent. for prime short paper.

The Public funds of the United States were ¼ ₩ cent. easier for foreign buyers than on Friday night. Other descriptions were fairly steady; the transactions not so heavy as on Thursday and Friday. On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was again for the most part bearish, but marked by less eagerness to multiply *short* contracts, and better orders to buy. There were no afternoon sessions of the Exchange. At 3:30 the Long Room and Street quotations were as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	99*	N. West Pref.	67⅞	67¼
U. S. 5-20s	113	112¾	Rock Island	108⅞	108⅜
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅜	102¼	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	72⅞	72⅞	Quicksilver	49⅞	50
Hudson	118¼	118½	W. U. Telegraph	57⅞	57⅞
Reading	113	113⅛	Mariposa Pref.	27⅜	27⅞
Mich. Southern	84⅞	84⅞	Canton	51⅝	51⅝
Illinois Central	123⅝	123⅞	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅞
Pittsburgh	86¼	86¼	American Gold	147⅞	145⅞
Missouri 6s	78¼	77	Bills on London	108	108⅞
Northwest	35⅞	35⅞			

*Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Irving	103
Mechanics	117	Metropolitan	125
Phenix	102	Market	112
Butchers & Drovers	125	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	105	Shoe and Leather	110½
State of New York	107½	Continental	100½
Commerce	115	St. Nicholas	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Commonwealth	105
Ocean	101	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
American Exchange	119	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	116	Fourth National	104½
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	91	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	90	Han & St.Jo. Ld G cnv	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st M	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	93
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	66
Buff. N.Y. & E.1stM.'77	96	Tol. W. & West'n s. f	77½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	102	Gal. & Chi. ex	99½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	97
Harlem convMtg&S.F.	97	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	100
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103½
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110½	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	92	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	102½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	86	Cleve. & P. 2d M	88
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	96¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	104	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt'1stM.	61
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86¼	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76½	McGregor West. 1st M.	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,502,914 89; including for Customs, $609,000; Gold Notes, $423,000. Payments, $2,345,244 52. Balance, $82,294,542 98.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Express and Transportation Company, held on the 9th day of August, 1866, it was ordered that an additional call of Five Per Cent. be made on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th day of August, 1866, being an aggregate of twenty per cent. assessed upon all the stock of the Company.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Aug. 27, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Express and Transportation Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Baltimore stockholders in the National Express and Transportation Company, will meet the last call made upon our stock by the Board of Directors, and pay the same immediately.

Resolved, That we appeal to stockholders elsewhere to respond promptly to the call made upon them, and thus unite with us in emulating the example of Virginia stockholders to maintain the credit of the Company in the face of the unfair and unjust assaults made upon it by rival and hostile parties.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the stockholders present, and published in the daily papers.

ANDREW REID, Chairman.

S. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Signed by

Wm. Devries & Co.,	J. B. Heine,
Austin Dall,	Geo. A. Coleman,
Theodore Bantz,	W. H. Clabaugh,
Thomas McCormick,	W. H. Perot,
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,	Wm. Crichton & Son,
Canfield Bros. & Co.,	J. Hanson Thomas.
Leonard Passano & Sons,	Hurst & Co.,
G. F. Anderson,	Jos. C. Yates,
D. J. Foley & Bro.,	Wm. H. McCormick,
D. C. Labatt,	Joseph Fink,
Thos. J. Flack & Sons,	Numsen, Carroll & Co.,
J. Murphy & Co.,	Henry W. Jenkins & Son,
Wm. G. Weatherall,	Geo. W. Webb & Co.,

D. McIlvain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of a portion of the stockholders of this company, held at the company's office, No. 74 Broadway, Francis Skiddy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. B. Hart appointed Secretary. It was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again at this place on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

Resolved, That we, New-York stockholders in the National Express and Transportation Company will meet the last call made upon the stock by the Board of Directors and pay the same immediately.

Resolved, That we appeal to the stockholders to respond promptly to the call made upon them, and that these resolutions be signed by the stockholders present, and published in one or two of the daily papers.

Signed by

J. S. CUMMINGS,	GEO. G. HASTINGS,
W. H. WEBB,	JOHN FOLEY,
E. B. HART,	JAMES A. PATTERSON,
C. E. THORBURN,	KIRKLAND & VON SACHS.
N. K. ADAMS,	

LAW REPORTS.

The Santa Anna Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Montgomery vs. Santa Anna.—This case came up yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Cutler argued preliminarily that the affidavits submitted on the part of the defendant were not sufficient so quash the order of arrest, consisting as they did, not of facts, but of a denial of agency, a question not to be decided by the witnesses but by the Court.

Justice BARNARD stated that he had a particular reason for wishing to hear the case, as he had last night had a letter from some Mexican offering him money to discharge Santa Anna. The man had made a slight mistake from his familiarity with Mexican affairs.

Mr. Daly, counsel for Santa Anna, denounced this letter as a trick of Montgomery's, or his counsel. Mr. Cutler had never, during twenty years of practice at this bar, heard such charges urged in such a manner. The letter was handed to counsel, who examined it. Mr. Cutler returned it to the Court, when Mr. Crosby stated that he was counsel for Mr. Mazuera, and requested a sight of it, as he thought he had a clue to its author.

Mr. Daly stated that he did not know Mr. Crosby in the case; that he understood Mr. Anderson to be the counsel, and he did not know that Mr. Crosby was even an attorney.

Mr. Crosby stated that he was well enough known not to be compelled to answer it.

The Court called all parties to order, when Mr. Daly proceeded to read the affidavits.

Mr. Montgomery's affidavits have been already published.

The affidavit of the defendant denies every argument in the affidavit of Montgomery relative to his being authorized to raise men or money, or purchase vessels, explains the letter of Santa Anna to Montgomery to have referred only to a certain plan developed elsewhere, and not to the purchase of any vessels or expending any money. With these papers was a letter of Montgomery's to Cavedo, in which he (Montgomery) states his intention of having nothing further to do with Mazuera, and discusses a plan for making the General the Grant of Mexico, and ultimately its President.

Mr. Daly claimed that the power of attorney to Mazuera was altogether incorrectly translated in the papers; that it contained no power to purchase vessels, and argued that no power was shown from Mazuera to Montgomery, but that Montgomery acted without authority and on a kind of speculation, with the chance of selling it over to Santa Anna as his only inducement. That by accepting a fee of $12,000 from the sellers of the vessel, he made himself their agent, and ceased to be Santa Anna's, if he was the agent of the latter. He claimed that the plaintiffs had never seen Mazuera's power of attorney, but had only taken a copy from the morning papers, which was incorrect, and he objected to their using it.

Mr. Cutler remarked on the fact that the defendants had pointed out no special points in which their translation was incorrect, but have contented themselves with general allegations. He reviewed the whole translations, agreeing that Mazuera's powers were full and continued on authority to "obtain" ships. The whole matter was a great revolutionary scheme, in which these parties were engaged to get men, means and support in New-York. Phrases were purposely left vague in order that third parties might not be able to lay hold of it.

During the argument of Mr. Cutler the time for adjournment arrived, and the Court at once applied the rule. The parties handed in their papers, with leave to hand in other affidavits on Monday.

The following is the letter received by Justice BARNARD:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30.

To Judge Barnard:

MUCH ESTEEMED AND EXCELLENT SIR: I have desired to speak with you for my good friend, Gen. de Santa Anna. He has much trouble in law business every day. To-morrow before you will be one instance. That you should make to my distinguished friend a consideration, I will tell you I can speak for him as to the good terms he would entertain with you.

The accessibility to such you will see in so much that: Montgomery is a poor "rebel" who did your country great badness, and Gen. Santa Anna is rich and liberal—that the General desires to pass from this City at a coming moment—the cold approaching; that he is harassed by law, and fears more to command, is a very great stranger here, and bail is difficult and expensive to him; his present bail a difficulty to him, too—that these to your consideration will make your own terms his pleasure. To this object, first address your compliance to one who is your servant and well-wisher, and at present only—

J.
Grammercy Park Hotel."

Sharp Practice—Interesting to Lawyers.

The People. ex. rel. John Bradley, vs. John C. Shaw, Oscar F. Shaw, and James O'Connor Fabb.—This was a summary proceeding originally commenced in the Supreme Court First District by Mr. S. B. M. Stokes, on behalf of one of the crew of the steamship *Alhambra*, to compel the payment of moneys which the respondents, as attorneys of the relator, had collected as salvage, growing out of the rescue of the schooner *Ring* by the *Alhambra* in last October. The respondents acted for nearly the entire crew, and collected some $6,000. The expenses were about $1,000, and in addition they retained $3,000 as counsel fees. The whole matter was referred by Judge Barnard to Gen. John D. MacGregor, who, after a thorough investigation reported to the Court that they were entitled to $1,000 and their expenses. The report is now in the hands of Judge Barnard awaiting confirmation. In the meantime a second application of similar character was made before Judge Gilbert in the second District, in behalf of others of the crew. Judge Gilbert referred it to Samuel T. Jones, Esq., who assessed their counsel fee at $1,300. On Thursday last it came up before Judge Gilbert on a motion to confirm the report of the referee. After argument by J. Neilson and S. B. M. Stokes on behalf of relator, and Mr. Giraud opposed, the Court took the papers, reserving decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—Samuel S. Appleton *vs.* Amelia Appleton; the plaintiff's proceedings must be perpetually stayed unless he appears in the City and county of New-York and submits to an examination. David Ellan *vs.* Thomas Renshaw et al.; motion granted. Magdalene Zeimmer *vs.* Hugo Zeimmer; judgment of divorce granted. Austin Bronson *vs.* Hannah Bronson; report of referee confirmed and order granted for alimony and counsel fee. Daniel O. Sullivan *vs.* William Mitchell; motion denied. Chas. W. Whitlock *vs.* Benjamin R. Winthrop; motion granted. Charles W. Rose *vs.* Frederick W. Martin; trial changed to Broome County. James R. Thompson *vs.* Daniel E. Sickles; motion granted on payment of $25 trial fee. Albert Crane *vs.* Julia A. M. Crane; defendant's costs must be paid before the order can stand. Jas. H. Miles et al. *vs.* Jno. J. Miles et al.; judgment and allowance ordered. Benj. Marks et al. *vs.* Benj. G. Lyddon; report confirmed and motion granted.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons: Daniel Sinn, Mary J. Vanderhoff, Ralph Mead, John McMurray, Christopher Seliands, Frederick Vosbride, John Risley. None of these wills contain any provisions of public importance.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. John P. Cowell, who has held the position of Clerk to the Surrogate for many years, resigned his position yesterday, and resumes the practice of law with Mr. Alfred J. McCallough.

Mr. William W. Smith, Second Clerk to the Surrogate, has been appointed First Clerk in place of Mr. Cowell.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CONVICTION OF PICKPOCKETS.

The reception of President Johnson in this City last Wednesday afforded the thieves an opportunity to ply their avocation. A few arrests were made by the Police, and yesterday the following cases were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions:

Thomas J. Francis, a very genteely dressed man, aged about 22, was charged with an assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket. He said he would plead guilty to the attempt. If the plea had been received, the Court could only have sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

Court—O, no, we can't take any such plea; swear the witness.

The witness, Mrs. Grace Wilson, was sworn. She stated that she lived at Paterson, N. J.; that she and her husband were at the Perth Amboy Railroad depot, and the prisoner sat next her. She had her pocketbook in her reticule, but how it was taken out of the reticule while she held it in her hand she did not state. She looked in her reticule, however, and found the pocketbook gone, when she immediately informed her husband of her loss, and her suspicion that Francis had taken it. Mr. Wilson ordered the accused to give the money and the pocketbook up; he refused; an officer was sent for, and as soon as he appeared the prisoner shook $19 of the money out of his hat and dropped the pocketbook from the sleeve of his coat.

Prisoner—I gave the money up when I was asked.

Court—There is a requisition in this Court, from Fairfax Court-House, Virginia, where you stand charged with horse stealing. After you serve six months in the penitentiary here, if they want you they can take you back.

A PICKPOCKET WITH WITH A GOOD CHARACTER.

Simon Marks, a very well-dressed German, aged 30, who described himself as a pedler, was charged by Special Detective Byrne, of the Third Precinct, with an attempt to steal as a pickpocket. The officer said he arrested the accused on the corner of Murray-street and Broadway, on Wednesday last. Before making the arrest he saw the prisoner make three different attempts to get his hand in the pockets of spectators. He put his hand in the pocket of two men and one woman. Neither of the men nor the women noticed him. After each attempt to steal the crowd moved so that the officer could not get at the prisoner to arrest him. The prisoner carried a small umbrella in his right hand, and he used that to cover his hand when he thrusted it in the pocket of his victims. After arresting the prisoner, on the way to the Station-house, the officer was offered a valuable ring and $5 to let go his hold and give the accused a chance to run for liberty. The defendant brought forward three very respectable witnesses to swear to his good character, having known him for over two years.

Court—Character in this case does not amount to much. The prisoner was here a short time ago for picking pockets in Fulton market. Penitentiary six months.

MORE PICKPOCKETS.

John Roach, aged 17, and John Killen, aged 30, were also charged by Special Officer Ober, of the First Precinct, with attempting to pick pockets in the great gathering assembled to witness the arrival of the President. The officer said that the prisoners picked up an old gentleman and followed him backward and forward some time, until they got him in the crowd. Roach got in front of the old gentleman, and Killen, who was tall and stout, lifted the victim up and held him, while Roach threw his left hand across the breast of the old man, thrust his right hand under his left arm, and thus relieved the old gentleman of his watch. The crowd swayed to and fro, and the gentleman robbed was lost in the crowd by the time the officer got close enough to arrest the prisoners. They were both found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

William Lee, colored, was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Sarah Quinn. She caught him with his hand in her pocket and she held on to the hand till an officer came up and arrested the owner of the hidden hand. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

DENNIS COLEMAN, aged 23, not a bad-featured man, but described by the Police as a desperate character, was charged with assaulting JAMES JOHNSON, under circumstances that made the case one of highway robbery. About 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Johnson, whose eyes were bloodshot as if they had been gouged, and were still surrounded by a crescent of black and yellow, said that he was standing within a few feet of his own door at Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, when the prisoner and two other men, one named Gleason, came up and asked him to go with them and have a jolly drink before going home. The prisoner and the other two men were strangers to him, yet he went with them and did have a drink. Meantime, the officer on the post saw the prisoners and kept an eye on them, knowing their character. After having taken a drink, they decoyed Mr. Johnson round into Forty-first-street, to the "White House;" this was out of the beat of the officer that had been watching them. Shortly after Coleman and the party turned into Forty-first-street, the cry of murder was heard. As soon as they got Mr. JOHNSON in a dark spot they knocked him down and grabbed the chain of his watch, but, as it slid out of his pocket, he seized it, and held on to it while they knocked and beat him about the face and body. The officer on the beat, instead of hastening to make the arrest, stood and rapped for help and let the thieves escape. When the first officer came up he found Mr. Johnson covered with blood, and had him sent to the hospital. Shortly after, the first officer came across Coleman accidentally, and, on examining, found his shirt covered with blood, and knowing that he had been in the company of Mr. Johnson not half an hour before, he arrested him. Coleman was found guilty of this brutal assault, accompanied by an attempt to commit robbery. The Court sent him to the Penitentiary for six months and fined him $50.

ROWDYISM.

Michael Stark was charged with assaulting Moses Isles. In this case complainant had engaged counsel to conduct the prosecution, but the Court informed him that he could not appear for the people without the consent of the District-Attorney. Hereafter counsel appearing to conduct a case for the prosecution must have the written consent of the District-Attorney, if that officer does not happen to be in Court at the time. Complainant said that he had been on a fishing excursion that day, and there had been some trouble on board of the boat, but he had not spoken an angry word to any one. When the boat got to Dey-street, he walked quietly along the dock, when the prisoner made an improper remark, accompanying the same with a threat. A number of men with the prisoner surrounded complainant, knocked him down, and when down the prisoner kicked him. This story was corroborated. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months, and fined $50.

UNDER LAKE MICHIGAN.—Two submarine divers lately went to the bottom of Lake Michigan near the famous "crib," sunk opposite Chicago, to facilitate the digging of the lake tunnel, for the purpose of recovering some chain cable. The water where they went down was thirty-eight feet deep. They report at the bottom of the lake that the water is always calm and clear, no matter what may be the commotion overhead. It is easy, with the contrivance used by them, to see with distinctness for a considerable distance. They could always tell when the surface of the water was rough, could distinctly observe the crib settled on the bed of the lake with an embankment of sand several feet high already formed around it, and this bank of such compactness as almost of itself to hold it in its place. Within could be heard the noises made by the inhabitants of that structure, and they even fancied that sounds reached them from the tunnel, forty feet beneath. They remained under water four hours at a time, and during that period many vessels, of all sizes, from a 20 ton pinnace to the Buffalo steamers, passed over their heads. The divers state that it was easy to distinguish the kind of vessel as well as the size. Sound, as is well known, is conveyed with much greater distinctness through water than through air. The passage of the smallest row-boat was heard clearly, the coasting schooners and barks filled their ears with a confused din, while the steamers tore past with a noise like thunder, which deafened them until the vessel was far beyond.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER, Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink," No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses for sale; well matched, good travelers, 15 hands high, just in from the country; will be sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at Nos. [illegible] Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112	112½	June, 7-30	106¼	106⅜
Coupon, '81	112¼	112½	July, 7-30	106¼	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	109	109½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅜	112⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	110	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered.	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	102¾	103	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
Gold	147¾	147⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30	107¼	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD, BANKER AND BROKER, NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale. All issues on hand ready for instant delivery. ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD. No. 22 William-st., New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY. INTEREST DEPARTMENT. NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Columbia County Iron Mining Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d of September, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating Trustees for the coming election to serve for the ensuing year. Dated Aug. 29, 1866. Signed: S. R. HILLS, J. CROMBIE, J. H. BROWN, S. W. BOOCOCK, G. L. HAIGHT, Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The notice calling for a meeting of stockholders of the above Company, signed by S. R. Hills, J. Crombie, J. H. Brown, S. W. Boocock, G. L. Haight, Committee, being unauthorized, and therefore illegal, no such meeting called for by the self-constituted Committee will be held at the office of this Company.

P. C. HARMON, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD Company, due Sept. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that day upon presentation at the office of this Company.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

$6,000 TO INVEST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business in New-York or vicinity, or would purchase an interest. Address S. W. STONE, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31. 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent.		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,)

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock. PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS in general literature, history, arts, sciences, &c. Catalogues are ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., Administrator:

150 shares of Bank of America, $100 each.
410 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exch'e National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee: WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.

AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL on MONDAY, Sept. 3, morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four story dwelling house, No. 119 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, piano-forte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil paintings, vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair matresses, rich cut glass, china, and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3—AT 10½ A. M., AT NO. 99 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn.

Handsome furniture as good as new. Walnut parlor suite, library desk, bookcase, secretary do., mahogany and chestnut marble-top suites, hair and spring mattresses, hall stand, walnut pillar extension table, buffet and chairs, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, Brussels and three-ply carpets, mats, window shades, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 5 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beckman-st., New-York.

DANCING.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Class open TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

FINE DOUBLE SHOT-GUNS.

$10.

J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1866.

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY F, Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. are requested to meet at the Armory, on SUNDAY (to-day) at 1 o'clock precisely, in full fatigue, with white gloves and crape on left arm, to join with Company G in paying the last mark of respect to the late EDWARD WELLINGS. Belts furnished at the Armory.

Capt. GEORGE D. SCOTT.

EDWARD BARKER, Orderly.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—THE CEREMONY of laying the corner stone of the German Hospital, postponed on Aug. 13, (in consequence of the weather,) will take place on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, in 77th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian pebble jewelry, mounted in fine gold. Wholesale department, No. 177 Broadway; retail, No. 407 Broadway. Price lists sent by mail.

LIONEL JACOBS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—A new and very superior French Theodolite, with compass, tripod, &c., complete, adapted to universal use. For sale at No. 188 Fulton-st. A. MUNRO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, E. D.,) FOR SALE.—An entire block of ground between North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 230 feet on East River; size, 230x657 feet, with right to fill out 364 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

$26,000—FINE FOUR-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown stone house, 21x55, 31st-st., near 5th-av.; others on 17th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 30th, 32d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d and 54th sts., $15,000 to $60,000; also on Park, Madison and 5th avs. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY TERMS—One three-story and basement brick, No. 20 Canton-st. between Flushing and Park avs.; rent $720, or sell $5,000; one two-story and basement brick, No. 840 Pacific-st. above Washington-av.; rent $550, or sell $4,500. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1, from 11 to 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 44 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY—Eighty acres under high cultivation; good house and outbuildings; half mile shore front; 17 miles from New-York; accessible by boat or rail. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms easy.

H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., TWO cottage houses; one furnished, $8,500; one unfurnished, $4,000; situated 1½ mile from depot, near Sound. For particulars inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, a gentleman's country residence, well worth the attention of buyers; will be sold cheap, the owner contemplating removing South. Address J. P., Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, 7 miles from Sufferns depot, 89 acres of land, well cultivated, fenced and watered; good buildings and fruit of every kind, for $4,500. Immediate possession. RUFUS L. SCOTT, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late I. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 5-horse engine and boilers, complete. Inquire at the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

McCAHILL & CO'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 671 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts. Private dwellings and tenement houses for sale and to let. Farms and country seats for sale in all parts of the United States. Money to loan on mortgage. Mortgages bought. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT PIERmont, on the Hudson; house with thirteen rooms, and furniture in perfect order; will be rented low for the Winter. Apply to C. W. MACGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, on 33d-st., will be rented, fully furnished, to a private family, for three or five years. $4,000. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., would rent one or two elegantly furnished rooms without board to gentlemen. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family residing at No. 104 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park.

STORE TO LET—LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES for sale; also, a well-lighted room, suitable for workshop, No. 46 Hudson-st.

T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN UPPER STORY OF building corner Broadway and Cedar-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Telegraph Co. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED IS wanted by a lady of good standing; would take a house and board the owner, if the family be small; parties having houses in good locations only need apply. Address E. T. B., Box No. 217 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BROWN-STONE FRONT, unfurnished, in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $2,500; possession during September. Any one wishing a good tenant, with a family of four, may address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, with all the modern improvements, between 10th and 38th sts. Address, with location, rent, &c., A. O. G., Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST OF OCtober, for two or three years, in West Farms, Fairmount, or Tremont, a good cottage, unfurnished. Address H. E. SMITH, West Farms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A GENtleman with an invalid wife, two children, and a nurse, with board for wife and children and nurse. A private family preferred. Address G. R. H., care of Hegeman & Co., Everett House.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family; 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Address X. W., Station F.

PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR—Also, second floor back parlor and extension, furnished, with board; private family. No. 63 West 11th-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., offers superior accommodations for families for the Winter, within three minutes of the ferries, and thirty minutes of Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN 32D-ST. will let a second floor elegantly furnished, with board; none need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. Address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS A PRIVATE family have two large rooms to let with board; beautiful location, and convenient to the City. Apply at CLARKE'S Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, No. 120 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References required.

A SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOMS, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS FOR gentlemen, on second story, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 143 East 9th-st., by MRS. S. E. ANDREWS, of New-Orleans.

NO. 360 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen, or families can be had at No. 116 West 38th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad.—Families desiring board for the Fall and Winter, can now secure choice suites of rooms in the Summit House; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; pure mountain air, fine drives, &c.; house pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post and telegraph offices, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.

C. A. STETSON, Jr., & CO.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, Navesink, N. J. This popular and convenient seaside resort will remain open till October, at reduced prices. Address Proprietor, JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of GRIFFIN & VANTINE, doing business at No. 290 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The partnership affairs will be settled by MARTIN L. VANTINE, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
MARTIN L. VANTINE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 290 Washington-st., by the subscriber, who trusts by a close application to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

MARTIN L. VANTINE.

JAMES A. GREENE HAS THIS DAY REtired from the firm of J. W. GREENE & CO. The jewelry business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, J. W. GREENE & G. W. SMITH, at No. 170 Broadway, under the name of J. W. GREENE & SMITH, who are authorized to settle all affairs of the old firm.

J. W. GREENE,
G. W. SMITH,
JAMES A. GREENE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF MUSLINS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, &c., COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS! GOODS REDUCED!
NO PAINS HAVE BEEN SPARED TO MAKE THIS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON.
BUY YOUR WINTER GOODS NOW.
THEY MUST ADVANCE AS TRADE OPENS.
DULL TRADE HAS MADE GOODS CHEAP.
BRISK TRADE WILL PUT THEM UP.
NOTICE THE PRICES WE GIVE BELOW.

GOOD ¾ WHITE MUSLIN	12½c.
FINE, WIDE AND HEAVY WHITE	22c.
HEAVY YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED	20c.
EXTRA HEAVY YARD WIDE	22c.
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS	22c.
GOOD FAST-COLORED PRINTS	15c.
VERY HANDSOME WHITE FLANNEL	31c.
HEAVY GREY TWILLED FLANNEL	37½c.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERE	50c.
GOOD KENTUCKY JEAN	31c.
EXTRA CANTON FLANNEL	22c.
VERY HANDSOME BALMORAL SKIRTS	$2 50.
BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c. WORTH AT LEAST, 30c., 45c., 60c., 75c.	

VERY FINE ALL WOOL DELAINES 50c.
AUCTION LOT FINE TABLE LINENS, 87½c.
AND MANY OTHER GOODS JUST AS CHEAP.
NOTE CAREFULLY THE NAME AND ADDRESS.

FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

A GREAT SALE OF OLD STOCK, COMPRISING MERINOS, ALPACAS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c. CHILDREN'S WOOL STOCKINGS 12½c., WORTH 40c. IMMENSE LOTS TRIMMINGS, EDGINGS, COLLARS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c. at almost any price you wish to give. IMMENSE LOTS REMNANTS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, SOILED WHITE MUSLIN, &c., AT HALF PRICE.

FINE MERINOS, $1,	WORTH $1 50
FINE MERINOS, $1 25,	WORTH $2
BEST DELANES, 22c.,	WORTH 35c.
FINE ALPACAS, 25c.,	WELL WORTH 50c.
DARK DRESS GOODS, 25.,	WORTH 37½c.
FANCY SIKS, 37½c.,	FORMER PRICE 75c.
FANCY SILKS, $1,	WORTH ABOUT $2.

ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS CHEAP MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 22c., 25c. and 28c.

The above is an old stock bought by us in the store 161 Eighth-av., and much of it is now being sold at half price. In order to accommodate BOTH SECTIONS OF THE CITY, We have sent part of the old stock down to our old store 272 BLEECKER-ST.

At either store you will find the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE. On Muslins you can save from 6c. to 8c. a yard, and on Alpacas 12c.; on Merinos 50c. Good Flannels 25c. FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 BLEECKER-ST., and 161 EIGHTH-AV., near Eighteenth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS, A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO CALL AND SEE SOME SPECIAL ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. N. B.—FULL SUITS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, At $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, Of CROSSLEY'S and other well-known makes, At $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

FURNITURE COVERING, CURTAIN MATERIALS, EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, FAMILY LINENS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS AND DAMASK NAPKINS made up to order.
Also,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AT MOWBRAY'S, NO. 209 GRAND-ST., JUST OPENED, A GENERAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES. A handsome stock of RICH SILKS from $1 50 to $5. FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS NOW READY. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 209 Grand, corner Forsyth.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTINGS AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.
GOOD HEAVY SHIRTING for 23c.
EXTRA FINE SHIRTING for 25c.
THE VERY BEST SHIRTING for 31c.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS CHEAP.
BALMORAL SKIRTS CHEAP.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS CHEAP.
CASSIMERES 75c., 87½c. and $1 per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 3, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ALSO, BASQUES, CLOAKS AND SACKS, some of all Silk Plush and Embroidered in Paris, received by last steamers. Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY, FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., near 28th-st., will open on Monday new early fall dress goods, such as poplins, velours, Victoria plaids, empress cloths, reps, merinos, alpacas, &c., in new and beautiful shades. Domestics and housekeeping goods at low prices. Also, English and American tapestry three-ply and ingrain carpetings, from auction.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, Sept. 3, of the Fall and Winter fashions, with a large and elegant display of new and recherche designs for ladies' and children's dresses, including beautiful cloaks, waists, sleeves, basques, &c. Novelties for children in great variety on Monday, Sept. 3, in all the branches. No. 473 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW PATENT ready dress loopers, the most convenient and efficient method for raising the dress in graceful festoons. Price 50 cents per set. Sold everywhere or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.

2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.

3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.

7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.

2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.

4th. On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.

5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the south-east corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST. COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 29th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE...........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA.........Prowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA.......Thomson.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.............................Sept. 5
HECLA..............................Sept. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..............................$80 Gold.
Steerage...........................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.
The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.
Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.
Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents.
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY......Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON...........SATURDAY......Sept. 15
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
ETNA.......................SATURDAY......Sept. 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..................$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London........ 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris.......... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
HIBERNIA..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM...........................SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA.........................SATURDAY, Sept. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
TAMPICO..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE.........................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
COLUMBIA, GEO. B. SLOCUM, Commander, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, CARPENTER Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship RAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia..........$27 00 | West Point..........$38 00
Augusta............27 00 | Montgomery..........41 00
Atlanta............34 00 | Mobile..............51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta............$27 00 | Montgomery.............$41 00
Macon...............31 80 | Atlanta.................34 00
Columbus............35 00 | Mobile..................51 95
Albany..............35 00 | New-Orleans.............55 00
Eufaula.............35 00 |
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.................Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta......$27 | Eufaula..........$35 | Montgomery..$41 00
Macon.........31 | Albany...........$35 | Mobile.........51 95
Columbus......35 | Atlanta...........34 | New-Orleans..55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The new and fast steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 259 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 90 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.
At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars, Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'
MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZHENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,
A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. —Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City.
Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.
A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 8. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at bookstores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKien, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S COMmercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Affairs. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Circulars may be had at the school.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT, near Yonkers, N. Y., conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN Manhattan College on Monday, Sept 3. For information see catalogue.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS-[illegible]FFITTS will reopen her Day School for Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. [illegible] West 42d-st.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR OR SECRETARY.—A young Englishman, recently arrived, Captain of a large English public school, desires a situation as above; first-rate classical and French scholar; willing to undertake mathematics and English; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. DOUGLAS GORDON, Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

A GERMAN SCHOLAR, WELL ACquainted with the English language, desires to give instruction in History, Classics, Latin, Greek or Hebrew. Has competent testimonials, especially of his thoroughly understanding the Hebrew language. Would prefer to prepare students for colleges or seminaries. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience in one flourishing village as principal in a classical institute, is ready for reengagement in school or family; would give private lessons in English and French; highest references. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Station D, New-York City.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TEACHER of experience, with first-class City references, offers his services to schools and private families in New-York and vicinity. Terms moderate. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS OR FAMilies desired; can teach lower branches, Latin, French, mathematics; good reference. Address or call upon Mrs. WATERS, No. 142 West 53d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on, or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

A COMPETENT GARDENER AND coachman is open for an engagement; understands fruit, vegetables and flowers, and also the care of horses; good reference given, and moderate wages expected. Call or address EDMUND, No. 81 Nassau-st., at Office 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Swiss, with good references, who understands the management of horses, vegetable gardening, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address No. 89 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, can fold, indorse and file away papers neatly, can find employment in an office in this City by addressing, in her own handwriting, Box No. 4,331 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, ONE WHO HAS a knowledge of the leather and finding business preferred, but must be acquainted with business generally. Address B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating what expected, &c.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house a boy 17 years of age, who is a good penman, and resides in Brooklyn with his parents. Address in own hand writing, P. O. Box No. 1,188, New-York City.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on Monday, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the cloth business, who can influence a short-time trade. Address D., Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOAK CUTTER and fitter, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1866.
with an entirely
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY,
wholly unsurpassed in point of
BRILLIANT VERSATILITY OF TALENT AND GENERAL PROFESSIONAL GENIUS.
NEW NAMES. NEW FACES.
The following artists compose the Corps Dramatique:
Mr. C. W. CLARKE.....................Stage Manager
Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. G. MITCHELL, Mr. G. BROOKES, Mr. H. G. CLARKE, Mr. H. D. GUION, Mr. J. FOLWELL, Mr. J. W. NORRIS, Mr. R. WHITE, Mr. W. DALY, Mr. T. ATKINS, Mr. J. COLSON, Mr. C. WESLEY, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. R. G. FRANCE, Mrs. G. BROOKS, Miss ADELE CLARKE, Mrs. MASSON, Miss FENTON, Miss LIVINGSTON, Mrs. NEWMAN, Miss ATKINS, Miss WALKER, Mrs. BAILY, Miss CONWAY, including a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. G. HEILGE, Scenic Artist; W. DEMILT, Machinist; R. S. WALKER, Costumer; R. H. CUTLER, Properties; Prof. KRAKAEUR, Leader of Orchestra.
A great variety of new and original
DOMESTIC DRAMAS, SPECTACLES, COMEDIES, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.,
will be presented, in rapid succession, during the season, in the FINISHED and ATTRACTIVE style characteristic of the ENTERPRISE and ABILITY of the MANAGEMENT.
THE OPENING DAY
will be signalized by the performance of
BRILLIANT COMEDY AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2, Bulwer's celebrated comedy of
MONEY.
Characters by the full talented company.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the deeply interesting drama of
THERESE,
OR,
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
the great sensational drama, in three acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
This great drama will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, MECHANISM, and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
Previous to the drama,
ANOTHER NEW FEATURE!
Miss FANNY TURNER, the charming Female Drummer, who will appear with
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
The following artists will appear:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BILLIARDS.
THE GRAND TOURNAMENT
OF THE
STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS,
COMMENCES AT THE
HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite Irving-place,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock, and will continue AFTERNOON and EVENING until decided.
At each *seance* there will be extra games and fancy shot exhibitions by the leading players of America.
Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies to reserved seats, $5 each.
Single admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the box-office, hotels and billiard halls.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, Aug. 28,	4	P. M.		Wednesday,	29,	9	A. M.
Thursday,	30,	7	A. M.	Thursday,	30,	10	A. M.
Friday,	31,	7½	A. M.	Friday,	31,	11	A. M.
Saturday, Spt. 1,	12½	P. M.		Saturday, Spt. 1,	5½	P. M.	
Sunday,	2,	8½	A. M.	Sunday,	2,	2	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 9½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 26. Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 8:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Co.'s Steamer RIP VAN WINKLE leaves Pier 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼; Dey-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Morris-st., (Pier 4,) at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager...........................W. Stuart
Stage Manager...............................J. G. Hanley
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.
Engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
when will be presented a new play, by an American author, in a prologue and three acts, entitled
THE CHARLATAN,
founded upon the life of Cagliostro, the most remarkable adventurer of modern times. The character of
CAGLIOSTRO BY MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
supported by the full strength of the company, comprising
OLD FAVORITES AS WELL AS NEW NAMES.
New Scenery by...............H. Hilliard and Assistants
New Incidental Music by..................Robert Stoepel
New Costumes by..........Mons. Toledo and Mrs Bohanon
New Properties by................J. Kehoe and Assistants
New Machinery by..........Arthur Wright and Assistants
Calcium Lights, &c., by..................M. V. Caffrey
CAGLIOSTRO THE CHARLATAN.
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD
MARCHIONESS DE MONTELIEN (first appearance)..
Miss ANNIE LEVERING
ANNETTA (first appearance.. Miss HATTIE THORNE
MARQUIS DE MONTELIEN (first appearance)..
Mr. W. DAVIDGE
ARTHUR CLEVELAND (first appearance)..
Mr. JAMES DUFF
CARDINAL JOMELLI (first appearance)..
Mr. C. K. MASON
MARONCELLI (first appearance)..Mr. W. S. HIGGINS
Marquis de Fronzac..................Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Count D'Ostalis........................Mr. W. S. Andrews
Bazon...................................Mr. J. C. Dunn
La Oloa.................................Mr. C. Burroughs
Dupont..................................Mr. N. Decker
Marquis De Launay......................Mr. G. H. Maxwell
SYNOPSIS OF THE CHARLATAN.
PROLOGUE.—Grand saloon in the palace of the Cardinal D'Jomelli. The ambassador monk and the mysterious picture. The messenger to the convent. The report. The mystery unmystified. The Ambassador dismissed in disgrace. "Not a drop of wine!" "Starvation and the lash!" Appointment to the benefice of Perugia. The Cardinal always right.
ACT FIRST.—SCENE 1st—The supper at the Hotel D'Fronzac. Song, "Happy Wine!" by J. N. Gotthold. The Marchioness demands sensation. Cagliostro recommended. The delicate wager. "A thousand louis that she is the handsomest woman in France!" A month to decide in. SCENE 2d—Exterior of the gunsmith's shop in the Rue St. Honore. A noble of France, and a lady of rank. Fifty Louis for a message. SCENE 3d—The study of Cagliostro. The mask of the Charlatan. The elixir of life. The visitors. Sensation demanded. The recognition by the Charlatan. "She shall be amused." The Magic Mirror. Once more the mysterious picture. "Who are you, and what are you?" The memory of a score of years. I will purchase your secrecy. "Madam, I am a charlatan, not a villain!" "Where is my child?" "I have sought her in vain." "Find my child, and ask any boon."
ACT SECOND.—SCENE 1st—Night on the Point Neuf. The double suicide. The discovery and rescue. SCENE 2d—Exterior of the gunsmith's shop. Another visit to Cagliostro. "My master never permits me to take less than five louis." SCENE 3d—The private closet of Cagliostro. D'Fronzac demands aid. The revelation. Give her some love philtre. Pretend to be her father. "My Lord Duke, I thank you for the hint; I will pretend to be her father." Once more, the Magic Mirror. The death prophecy. "Stand back, and behold the punishment the people give to their oppressors!" SCENE 3d—The home of Annetta. Suspicion of wavering love. SCENE 4th—The sleeping child. The father. "Fly, for your mother's sake!" SCENE 5th—The lobby of the ball-room. SCENE 6th—The grand bal masque. The appointment under the centre chandelier. The hour of twelve. The scarlet demon. "What news from below, Monsieur Beelzebub?" The signal. "Who bears the cross meekly shall wear the crown." "You must fly from France!" The discovery. Too late, the house is surrounded. The lettre d'cachet, and the defence. Arrest of the Marchioness D'Montelien and Annette. To the Bastile!
ACT THIRD.—SCENE 1st—The underground printing-office in the Rue Lesdiguerres. Song, "Slaves of the Pen." The revolutionary bulletins. The twelve conspirators. Some paid in cash, some in promises, and some for the love of fighting and mischief. The time has arrived. Ho, for the Bastile! SCENE 2d—CHAMBER in the Bastile. The Duke de Fronzac and Annetta. Rather death than dishonor. The mob without. They howl like hyenas. SCENE 3d—In front of the BASTILE. The attack. The parley. Fall of the Bastile. The terrible mistake. The death of De Fronzac. The head upon a pike. D'Ostalis and D'Montelien. Serves them right for wearing clean silk stockings. Look up, Erminia! "Too late for love, too late for life!" The vow of the charlatan. The sorcerer shall destroy his charms, the juggler break his instruments. *Finale.*
Doors open at 7½—Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway, near 8th-st.
Managers.....................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
This elegant establishment, thoroughly renovated, &c., will open on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3,
with a carefully selected company of artists, embracing some of the best talent in the country, to wit:
MESSRS. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER,
MESSRS. A. H. DAVENPORT, McKEE RANKIN, from the Boston theatres,
MR. F. PERCY, from the California theatres.
MESSRS. G. METKIFF, M. FARLEY, principal tenors
MESSRS. HUMPHREY BLAND, H. VERNON London theatres.
MRS. W. GOMERSAL, Principal Vocalist, Burlesque Actress, &c., from the London theatres.
MRS. H. H. WALL, from Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.
Mrs. WILKINS, Miss SAIDEE COLE, Mrs. H. BLAND, Messrs. JOLADO, LEWIS, CAVE, HENRY, and others.
The performance will commence with a comic drama never acted in New-York before, entitled:
OLD PHIL'S BIRTH-DAY.
To conclude with the capital extravaganza called
LOLA MONTES,
OR CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.
Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Seats, $1 50.
Private Boxes, $10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.............................Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
First night of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
appearing in Dion Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
FOUNDED ON
WASHINGTON IRVING'S BEAUTIFUL STORY.
With entirely new and elaborate scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
RIP VAN WINKLE.......Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
The cast embraces the first presentation of Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kate Newton.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES—Except on and after Sept. 3, the very comfortable family circle seats will be fifty cents.
Seats can be secured daily for Mr. JEFFERSON'S nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Box Office.
NOTE.—THE ICE WITCH MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 5 and 8, for the enjoyment of families and those unable to attend the evening performances.
ICE WITCH MATINEES, Sept. 5 and 8.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance commences at 2 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor...............Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Second week of the successful engagement of
Mr. E. EDDY
and
HENRIETTA IRVING,
who will appear in a new sensational drama, in 3 acts, and a
PROLOGUE
entitled
ROCOMBOLE,
OR
KNAVES OF HEARTS.
Mr. EDDY AND HENRIETTA IRVING
in
FOUR GREAT CHARACTERS.
Rocombole, } ....Mr. E. EDDY
Joseph Toppart, }
Baccarat, } ....HENRIETTA IRVING
Mme. Charmet, }
The farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
and the
MAID OF CROISSEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of HENRIETTA IRVING.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
HENRY DRAPER..............................DIRECTOR.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTA, by the following distinguished artists:
LA BOSCHETTI as MARTA;
Signora DE GIBELLE as NANCY;
Sig. TAMARO as LIONELLO;
Herr CARL FORMES as PLUNKETT.
Sig. ROSA.................................Leader.
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10. Seats reserved without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schermer's.

ITALIAN OPERA—MARTHA.—HERR CARL FORMES, the world-renowned basso, will sustain the role of Plunket (composed expressly for him by the author) at the French Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

LESSONS IN SINGING—BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent Professor; piano instruction, if desired; references given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Pub'er, 1 Vesey-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Syracuse Encampment of the Twenty-fourth Brigade—Interesting Diary of Events—Presentation of Medals and Colors—Reviews, &c.—The Recent Parade of the First Division—Gen. Burger—Miscellaneous Gossip, &c., &c.

We present our usual budget of National Guard news for the information of those interested in the movements and welfare of our State Militia. The news of the week will be found unusually interesting.

THE SYRACUSE ENCAMPMENT.

The Twenty-fourth Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, held their second annual encampment at Messina Springs, near Syracuse, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. The troops now comprising the Twenty-fourth Brigade are the Forty-eighth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and Fifty-first Regiments, together with the First Battalion of Cavalry and Battery A. More uniforms have been received since the last parade in 1865, and there were more uniformed men on the ground than last year, although the State has not yet furnished uniforms for all the men of the regiments. Tents have this year been secured for the brigade, and this fact added much to the comfort of the men and the visible realities of the encampment. The entire affair was a complete success. We published last Sunday the programme laid down by the commanding General, and the main features were nearly all carried out.

On Monday morning, the 27th ult., the several regiments comprising Gen. GREEN's brigade left Syracuse at 9 o'clock, via the New-York Central Railroad. Upon arriving at Thompson's Cross-roads the troops took up the march for the camp. On arriving upon the grounds, which are very pleasantly situated on a level plateau, the different regiments were assigned positions in line, and the work of laying out camp and pitching tents proceeded with great expedition until 2 o'clock, when the men were allowed to get dinner. At 2:30 o'clock the Fifty-first was ordered out for drill and parade. Battery A reached the grounds during the afternoon, also several squads of cavalry. At the conclusion of the afternoon parade the troops were dismissed for the night. The brigade headquarters were located in the rear of the centre of the camp. The relative positions of the regiments were as follows, commencing on the left: The Fifty-first, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Seventy-fifth, and the cavalry and Battery A were stationed opposite the left of the brigade. The boys busied themselves all the early part of the evening in setting their tent interiors to rights, and in procuring the inevitable supper. After the shades of night set in the camp presented a beautiful appearance with its score of white tents, myriad fires and music playing at the various regimental headquarters.

At his arrival in camp Gen. GREEN issued an order, giving official notice that no sutlers, nor owners of booths, or tents, nor any person acting for them, would be permitted to bring any spirituous liquors, cards, or gaming materials, within one mile of the camp; and that any person found selling liquors to any of the troops, or who may be found engaged in gambling, would be promptly dealt with. The wisdom of this order was apparent during the three days' encampment, for very few cases of intoxication were apparent among the members of the command.

The whole of Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the command in regimental drilling, but the rain falling at irregular intervals prevented a brigade drill in the afternoon. The second night was rather cold and damp, but after midnight a slight shower fell. The daybreak signs on Wednesday morning were ominous, for the threatening appearance of the sky betokened a wet day; but beyond a slight shower at 6 o'clock, no inconvenience was experienced on that account. The forenoon was mostly occupied in regimental drills, until 11 o'clock, when the drill for the silver medal offered by Maj. A. G. COOK, to the best drilled company in the brigade, took place. Between thirty and forty companies entered for the prize. This competitive drill was a very fine one, and resulted in the medal being awarded to Company A, Fifty-first Regiment, better known as the "Syracuse Citizens' Corps," commanded by Capt. JOHN W. SHERMAN. After the decision had been given, Mrs. HIRAM WANDS, of Collamer, presented the company with a beautiful bouquet.

Dinner was then discussed with a hearty relish, and at 1 o'clock the order was given to break camp; the tents were all struck at a given signal, and the various commands were prepared for the field review by the military members of Gov. FENTON's Staff, who had arrived at the ground for that purpose. The party consisted of Gen. IRVINE, Adjutant-General, Gen. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General, and Col. MARTIN, Aid-de-Camp. The review was conducted by Gen. IRVINE as reviewing officer. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the sky, the attendance was very large, both sides of the entire parade-ground being lined with filled carriages, beside thousands of people on foot.

The ceremonies of review passed with considerable eclat, the discipline of the troops, their correct bearing and the admirable music furnished by the Brigade Band, under the direction of Profs. MANZER and DRESHER, were the subject of general remark, the firing of the salute by Capt. BRAND's Battery being especially commended. The review being over by 5 o'clock P. M., the line of march for the City of Syracuse was taken up. Several halts were made on the route. At the residence of Paymaster PHILLIP MIDLER, a halt was ordered and the band played the "Spright Franck Polka," after which the officers were hospitably entertained by Mrs. MIDLER, who presented Gen. IRVINE with a beautiful bouquet. On arriving in front of the residence of Mr. A. C. YATES, the Commissary of the Brigade, the officers of the Staff and of the Brigade were served with a handsome collation, and met Gen. SLOCUM, who was a guest there, and a select party of ladies from the city.

After reaching the Syracuse House the award and presentation of the handsome set of colors which the General had prepared for the best drilled regiment was made. Gen. IRVINE having this pleasant duty delegated to him, he made the decision and presented the colors in the following brief speech: "I award the Prize Colors to the Forty-eighth, and I hope they will be able to retain them." Upon the award being made, cheers were given for the Forty-eighth.

Owing to the early arrival of night the intended dress parade was dispensed with and the troops were dismissed, every one well pleased with the events of the three days' encampment. Great credit is due Gen. GREEN for the success thus achieved by him, and he was ably seconded by his staff, of which the following is a complete list: Maj. A. G. Cook, Brigade Inspector; Maj. E. L. Walrath, Engineer and A. A. A. G.; Maj. A. B. Shipman, Brigade Surgeon; Maj. John C. Hunt, Judge Advocate; Capt. P. P. Midler, Paymaster; Capt. A. C. Yates, Quartermaster; Capt. James S. Leach, Commissary; Capt. S. W. Sherlock, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. B. Davis Noxon, Jr., Capt. M. H. Northrup and Capt. Michael Auer, Volunteer Aids.

THE PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

Owing to the fact that the parade of the First Division was only a part of a harmonious whole in the enthusiastic reception of President JOHNSON, on Wednesday last, we were not able to give those details of the parade usually so fully given in the TIMES. To say that the parade was a fine one would but faintly express the opinion of those capable of judging. The attendance of the members was so large, the appearance of the several commands was so fine and the *tout ensemble* of the entire division was so imposing that it deserved something more than a passing mention. The several brigades appeared to good advantage, and the commanding officers have every reason to be proud of their respective commands. It was pleasant to notice the manifest improvement in the appearance and numerical strength of the several regiments, especially the veteran organizations. These latter commands, the First, Third and Fourth Regiments of Zouaves, are rapidly winning their way to the front rank in the National Guard, and it is to be hoped that the officers and men of those regiments will make every effort to maintain their present reputation, and to improve, as well, the *morale* of the commands. Col. HAWKINS' regiment made a splendid appearance in their neat and unpretending Zouave uniform, so well known to those who served in BURNSIDE's old corps—the Ninth—and won golden opinions by their soldierly bearing.

Col. BENDIX has for some time labored under great disadvantages in having in his regiment the Third, several members whose rowdy proclivities at one time bid fair to destroy the efficiency of the command, as well as injure its reputation. It is gratifying to know that he has for some time been carefully weeding out all who have evinced a disposition to peril the good name of the Third by their individual actions. At least one of the officers has been compelled to tender his resignation on this account, and the vote of expulsion of those in the rank and file who were disposed to act insubordinately, has worked wonders in the company commands. The appearance of the Third on Wednesday was everything that could be desired.

The Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) made a magnificent appearance in their rich and flowing Zouave uniform, under the command of Lieut.-Col. GOULD THORPE, (the brigade command devolving upon Col. H. D. HULL.) This regiment is fast filling up, and no doubt will make great progress during the ensuing drill season.

GEN. BURGER ASSUMES COMMAND.

In Special Orders No. 12, current series, issued by Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, from Headquarters First Division, Aug. 23, the commanding general states that Col. LOUIS BURGER having been duly elected and commissioned as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade in place of Brig.-Gen. YATES, resigned, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Gen. YATES carries with him, in his retirement, the respect and esteem of the whole division, of which for so many years he has been an energetic, faithful, and valued officer. Gen. BURGER in assuming command of the Second Brigade, adds his testimony to the energy and faithfulness of the services of his immediate predecessor, Brig.-Gen. YATES, who carries with him in his retirement the respect and esteem of all who have had the honor and pleasure to serve under him. He also relies upon the hearty coöperation of the officers and members of the brigade in maintaining the efficiency and discipline of the command, that it may be equalled, but not excelled.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

On next Wednesday, the 5th inst., Tompkins-square is to be thrown open for the first time as a military parade-ground. In accordance with special orders, the Seventh Regiment will parade in full fatigue, without knapsacks, and will drill at Tompkins-square in honor of the completion of the new City Parade-ground. Roll-call of companies at 3 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the band will report to the Adjutant at 3:15 o'clock P. M.

His Honor Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN will review the regiment at 5 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The first annual picnic of Company F, Third Regiment, (Bendix Zouaves,) will take place next Tuesday week, the 11th inst., at Landmann's Cremorne Garden, situated at the intersection of Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue. The tickets for this agreeable affair are only 50 cents each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, and may be obtained of the following members of the Committee of Arrangements: Capt. SAMUEL M. COX, Lieut. AUG. O'NEIL, Sergt. J. W. ENGLAND, Corp. JOHN MARKS, Corp. JAMES J. HEARNE, Corp. THOMAS G. LEAYCRAFT. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

In special orders recently issued by Capt. AMOS S. LEE, and First Lieut. WM. H. BENJAMIN, commanding Companies D and H, of the Seventy-first Regiment, the members of those companies are ordered to report in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the regimental armory, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., *sharp*, to receive Company G on their return from Somerville, N. J. Members of other companies are invited to join in the reception.

In special orders Headquarters Twenty-fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., commanding, we find the following:

The proceedings of the Court-martial for the trial of Capt. BURNS SPAULDING, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment N. G., for disobedience of orders in not making the reports required by General Orders No. 3 from these Headquarters, are in all things approved, and the sentence that he be reprimanded by the Colonel commanding the Seventy-fifth Regiment N. G., in general orders promulgated to the commissioned officers of said regiment, is confirmed and will be executed.

By the cordial invitation of the citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., the members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, one of the most flourishing organizations in the First Division, will visit that pleasant little town some time during the latter part of the present month. Among the inducements held out to the "Busy Bees," is a grand social "hop" and a glorious old-fashioned clam-bake. No doubt Company B will turn out strong on this occasion, for they are always in full feather when fun and jollity come up on the board. It will be remembered that this company went to the Catskills last Summer.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A DOMESTIC QUARREL.

A few months since Mrs. ADELAIDE KLEINSMITH, well known to the Police as an experienced shoplifter, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the accusation. The bail was furnished through the exertions of the husband, ADOLPH KLEINSMITH, also a well-known professional thief. Subsequently the woman went to Charleston, S. C., having deserted her husband, and was accompanied by a dashing young German named JOHN JOSEPH HEINRICH. To enable them to go on this Southern tour, Mrs. KLEINSMITH sold a quantity of her personal apparel to Mrs. SWARTZ, a well-known character, and more generally known to the Police as "Old Mother Damnation." After a sojourn in the Palmetto City of some weeks the twain returned to this City, when the husband, learning that they contemplated another trip to Cincinnati, caused the bondsman for his wife to surrender his bail, which procedure resulted in the woman being locked up in the Tombs. Yesterday HEINRICH was arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by the husband, ADOLPH KLEINSMITH, who charged him with stealing three trunks containing $500 worth of wearing apparel. Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for Mrs. KLEINSMITH, appeared in Court, and desired that the accused be temporarily committed, so that the family difficulty could be arranged, and his client be bailed out. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., appeared for the accused, and claimed a discharge for HEINRICH, on the ground that no larceny had been committed, as the missing trunks were then in possession of Miss FOSTER, the matron of the City Prison, she having them in care for Mrs. KLEINSMITH. This subsequently proved to be the fact. Mr. SPENCER also stated that the intention of Mrs. KLEINSMITH was to apply for a divorce, and he was about to institute proceedings to that end on Monday. Both HEINRICH and the woman were brought up stairs, when a general consultation took place. As Mrs. KLEINSMITH stated to the magistrate that the goods she had sold were her own property, and that the missing trunks were also hers, sent her by HEINRICH at her written request, the prisoner was discharged from custody. It is understood that the husband will endeavor to keep his wife safely locked up in default of bail, while her lover is making strenuous efforts to procure the necessary bail for her release.

GRAND LARCENY.

AUGUSTUS DESTONY, of No. 73 Grand-street, entered a complaint against MELAINE GASTON, charging him with having stolen a coat, pair of pants and two vests, valued at $40, and a silver watch valued at $30. When arrested the stolen property was found in his possession, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of the necessary bail.

THE NASSAU BANK CASE.

GEO. H. BRIGGS, the defaulting paying teller of the Nassau Bank, whose arrest and crime were fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, was brought before the magistrate yesterday afternoon. Inspector CARPENTER made a charge of embezzlement against the prisoner, and stated that the officers of the bank were not quite ready to proceed with the prosecution, as they had not yet determined the precise amount of the alleged embezzlement. On this statement of facts the Justice granted a temporary commitment, and set down the hour for the examination for 10 o'clock on Monday morning. It is understood that District-Attorney HALL will appear for the prosecution. The prisoner appeared to take the matter very coolly, though he watched the proceedings with keen interest.

The following note has been received in relation to this case:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports in the morning papers in regard to a defalcation of the Paying Teller of this bank being erroneous in various particulars, it is deemed proper to make a statement of the facts as they appear upon a full examination.

The deficiency in the Paying Teller's accounts is ascertained to be $61,000. The bank holds securities from which a considerable portion of the amount abstracted will be collected. The estimated actual loss to the bank is less than $50,000.

The present surplus of the bank is considerably over $200,000.

H. BLYDENBURGH, President.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

SEDUCTION UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A very modest looking young German lady, named PHILLIPINA GANTNER, of perhaps 19 or 20 years of age, residing at No. 33 Eldridge-street, preferred a charge of seduction against a young man named OSCAR EMMETT, who is in the employment of Mr. EDWARD RIDLEY, No. 311½ Grand-street. The crime was alleged to have been committed on the 1st of June, under promise from the prisoner that he would marry her before the 1st of July following, or as soon as he could get some money together to pay the expenses of the wedding. Mr. EMMETT declared his innocence, and upon the cross-examination of Miss PHILLIPINA she so frequently and completely contradicted her former sworn statement that the Judge felt called upon to dismiss the charge.

ABANDONMENT.

Mrs. AUGUSTA VOGES, living at No. 107 Sixth-street, preferred a complaint against her husband for abandoning her and his child since the 27th of August, and refusing to care for their necessities. M. VOGES' story is quite different. He alleges that his wife turned him out of doors on that day, preferring the companionship of a gentleman boarder who was a witness in this case against him. Justice MANSFIELD dismissed the case.

STEALING ROPE.

PHILIP NOLAN, the first mate of the bark *Eagle*, is charged by Capt. REMINGTON, of the same vessel, with stealing therefrom two ship hawsers, valued at $200. These, it is alleged, he handed over to one PATRICK MADDEN, who, in turn, disposed of them to PATRICK MCMAHON, a junk-dealer, doing business at No. 87 Tompkins-street. The defence, so far as our reporter could learn, is, that the mate was authorized by the Captain to dispose of the property. NOLAN and MCMAHON were committed for examination.

STEALING PENNIES.

A little boy named PETER LARRY was brought up on the charge of having stolen $3 in pennies from the box of Mr. MILES BRADLEY's wagon. He was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

COLORED THIEVES.

REBECCA PETERSON and MARY SANFORD (both colored) were charged with having stolen $37 50 in United States Treasury notes from JOSHUA ALDRICH on the 22d of August. REBECCA says that she did not have any hand in the theft—that MARY gave her $5 of it, and said that she got it from a white man. MARY, in turn, says that she found the money. They were both committed for trial at General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

THE PENALTY OF KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

Mr. THOS. C. MARTIN, living at No. 76 West Twenty-fourth-street, met a young woman named MARY WARING, of disreputable character, on Friday evening, and was induced to go with her to a saloon in Sixth-avenue, where she relieved him of a gold watch valued at $100. She was arrested shortly afterward, and the property found upon her person. She acknowledged the larceny, and was committed for trial at General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

A SHOEMAKER IN TROUBLE.

A German shoemaker by the name of JOHN LADNER, living in the basement of the house No. 139 Ninth-avenue, is alleged to have entered the store over his apartments by means of a key entrusted to him by the proprietor, Mr. LEONARD TIETJEN, and stealing therefrom a quantity of boots, shoes, and leather to the value of $157. The prisoner was committed in default of bail.

ACKNOWLEDGED THEFT.

A young woman by the name of REBECCA PETERSON acknowledged that on the 25th of August she stole $23 worth of underclothing from Mrs. GERTRUDE DEFORREST, of No. 63 West Twenty-fifth-street. She was committed for trial.

Consecration of the Temple Adas Jeshuran.

On Friday the new Temple of the Congregation Adas Jeshuran, in Thirty-ninth-street, was consecrated to divine service, with the imposing accompanying ceremonies of the Jewish Church. At 3 o'clock the members of the Committee met at the Everett Rooms, Thirty-fourth-street, whence they proceeded in procession to the temple, following the Rabbis, who were seated in carriages, carrying the Sacred Rolls.

On arrival at the church the Rabbis alighted, and, assisted by members of the Committee, carried the sacred documents to the Sanctuary, where, after the consecrating benediction, they were deposited.

The services were then begun, peculiar to the church on such occasions. The Metowa was chanted by the Rabbi, Dr. EINHORN, and the responses sung by a fine choir, directed by Mr. WOLF. The Rabbi then read aloud the 23d Psalm, which was followed by further sacred song.

Dr. EINHORN then delivered, in German, a congratulatory and thanksgiving sermon, and was followed by Dr. TUSKA, of Memphis, in an address of like character, in English.

The Temple is a very handsome building, in exterior quite an attractive one, being surmounted by two tall towers, novel and graceful in design. The interior decorations are chaste, and the arrangement of seats and the like is in excellent taste. The roof is lofty, and supported by pillars in imitation of the rare marble of Sienna, which in coloring contrasts harmoniously with the spotless white of the walls and ceiling. The organ, though small, is of excellent tone, and the choir, if it be the permanent one, is something in the possession of which the congregation may rejoice.

The Temple was filled with a highly respectable congregation, well pleased evidently with the completed architectural work, which is, indeed, an ornament to the neighborhood.

LOCAL POLITICS.

National Union Association, Twelfth Assembly District.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union-loving citizens of the Twelfth Assembly District was held on Friday evening, at Busam's Hall, in Second-street. Judge F. W. LOEW presided, and WM. BOARDMAN, Esq., and L. H. WATTS, Esq., were the Vice-Presidents. After reading the call, Judge LOEW said:

For more than four years we were engaged in a gigantic war, such as the world had not seen before. Millions were engaged in the conflict, and thousands and tens of thousands from every city, village and hamlet in the land sealed with their lives their devotion to the respective sections of the country whose cause they had espoused, and whose flags they had pledged themselves to defend. That war, it was explicitly and repeatedly declared by Congress, and also by the late President LINCOLN, was not waged by the North in an aggressive spirit, [applause,] or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, [applause,] but solely and simply to maintain the authority of the Constitution and preserve the integrity of the Union, [applause,] and that whenever that object should be accomplished the war should cease, and all the States should retain their rights and dignity unimpaired. [Cheers.] And so when the armies of the rebellion surrendered to the armies of the Union, you and I and thousands of others all over this great country rejoiced, because we supposed that the beautiful spirit of peace had returned to us, and that thenceforth we would again be one people, having one country, one Union, and one destiny. [Applause.] But alas! my friends, how sadly mistaken we were. Though the South has acquiesced in the results of the war by abolishing slavery, renouncing secession and otherwise complying with the President's requests; and though that great statesman and patriot, ANDREW JOHNSON [cheers] has done all in his power to restore the Union, yet practically the Union has not been restored to this day. Why is this? I will tell you. It is because for more than eight months a Radical majority in Congress has violated every principle of good faith and honor, and trampled under foot the Constitution itself. But, fellow-citizens, an appeal has been taken to that highest of all tribunals in this country, the people themselves. [Applause.] They, I doubt not, will support the President in his restoration policy. [Applause.] One of the objects of our meeting this evening is to support him. [Applause.] You have seen how representative men from the South, and conservative ones from the North, have met in convention in Philadelphia; you have seen the good feeling and unanimity which prevailed there, and have doubtless read that masterly address to the people of the United States which emanated from there. In that address you will find the following passage: "We call upon you in every Congressional District of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State in the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein." To see that this request is complied with in this District is, I take it, another one of the objects of this meeting. [Applause.] Democrats and Conservative Union loving Republicans may well unite in this cause, since its object is to save our common country. [Applause.] Taxation without representation first led our fathers to engage in the revolutionary struggle, and if persisted in now, will sooner or later destroy the beautiful fabric which they called into existence, and which should be the object of our constant admiration and care. [Applause.] Let us then labor earnestly and manfully, hoping and trusting that soon our whole people, from the Lakes in the North to the Gulf of Mexico in the South, and from the broad Atlantic to the peaceful Pacific, may be reunited in the bonds of brotherly love and affection. [Applause.] And may we not in conclusion express the wish, that when the States whose lustre has for a time been dimmed, shall have taken their old places again, the whole galaxy may go on increasing in numbers and in brightness, until the stars in the firmament shall cease to shine, and moons shall wax and wane no more. [Applause.]

The Declaration of Principles of the Philadelphia Convention was then read and unanimously indorsed, amid hearty applause.

School Commissioner TURNER was then introduced and said: In times of great political or civil danger it becomes all men to lay aside their differences of opinion, and unite in securing peace and quietude. [Applause.] This is an hour when all lovers of country and good Government are called upon to make common cause, in working for the perpetuity of those principles for which the nation has spent its blood and treasure during the past four years of strife. [Applause.] While a Radical Congress has set at naught truth and justice, ANDREW JOHNSON [applause] as the representative of those principles, appeals to the people for support, and the laboring men of the country, whose patriotism is unquestioned, are united in their determination to sustain him by their votes. [Applause.] Here was an assemblage, the bone and sinew of the country, and they were but the representatives of that class of the community whom the fatigue of labor or the inclemency of the weather could not prevent from giving attestation of their devotion to the friend of the people, ANDREW JOHNSON, [applause,] and of that policy which had for its object the reconstruction of the Government upon the principles of eternal justice and the Constitution. [Applause.]

JAMES R. TAYLOR, Esq., said that, though a Republican upon the principle of freedom to all, yet, when that freedom was secured, the integrity and reconstruction of the Union upon a constitutional basis was nearest his heart; and he believed that ANDREW JOHNSON [applause] was, in the course of Providence, the great means to the accomplishment of this end. [Applause.]

The meeting was then more fully organized as a Union and Johnson organization, and after appointing a Committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting, to be held at some future day, adjourned.

The Fourth Ward.

A Johnson Association was organized in this Ward last night. JOHN J. HURLEY was elected President, PATRICK J. LAMBER Vice-President, and PATRICK J. BUCKLEY Secretary.

Kings County.

A meeting of the Twentieth Ward Democratic Association was held at CONROY's, corner of Fulton-avenue and Adelphi-street, on Friday evening, the object being to form a union with the National Union Johnson Club—a recent organization, which already numbers hundreds of members. Mr. PETER J. CLEMITSON, the President, occupied the chair, and addresses in support of the President's policy and in favor of a fusion between the two ward organizations, with the view of acting in concert during the approaching political campaign, were made by Messrs. N. F. WARING, HENRY HARTEAN, CHARLES KIRBY and others. A Committee of five, was, on motion, appointed to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the National Union Johnson Club, in the selection of three delegates to be voted for at the primary meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening next. The Executive Committee being present, a consultation was held, and Messrs. PETER CORNELL, MICHAEL MALONE and J. M. QUINN, were chosen. Although the Clubs maintain their distinct organizations, they will work together in every measure that may tend to increase the Conservative vote in the ward at the approaching election.

FIRST DISTRICT:

Delegates—A. M. Bliss, Seventeenth Ward; C. W. Godard, Eighteenth Ward, and John Oakes, Flatbush.

Alternates—John L. Spader, Eighth Ward; Silas B. Dutcher, Eighth Ward; Gen. P. S. Crooke, Flatbush.

SECOND DISTRICT:

Delegates—John Cashow, First Ward; Hugh Allen, Sixth Ward, and Jas. Johnson, Twelfth Ward.

Alternates—Lewis Lewis, First Ward; Walter S. Gove, Sixth Ward, and Charles Parker, Twelfth Ward.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Delegates—Joseph Reeves, Fourth Ward; Volney Green, Tenth Ward, and Dr. William C. Benedict, Tenth Ward.

Alternates—Dr. George I. Bennett, Fourth Ward; Samuel W. Thompson, Tenth Ward, and S. F. Howes, Tenth Ward.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Delegates—Stuart L. Woodford, Second Ward; Horatio N. Holt, Third Ward; Charles Philips, Fifth Ward.

Alternates—M. Flanagan, Fifth Ward; Abram Inslee, Second Ward; Chas. J. Lowrey, Third Ward.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles Jones, Ninth Ward; W. W. Goodrich, Eleventh Ward; Anthony F. Campbell, Twentieth Ward.

Alternates—David R. Jones, Ninth Ward; Ruleff Van Brunt, Eleventh Ward; Robert D. Benedict, Twentieth Ward.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Delegates—S. T. Haddox, Stephen J. Simmons, Benj. Wilson.

Alternates—Ira Buckman, John W. Smith, Watson Sanford.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Delegates—Jacob Worth, D. J. Ross, J. Gridley.

Alternates—J. Johnson, J. Mitchell, William L. Hubbell.

SEVENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) JOHNSON CLUB.

A meeting of the Conservative electors of the Seventh Ward was held at the Academy, in Skillman-street, on Thursday night, for the purpose of forming a Johnson Club. Mr. MARTIN EVANS presided, and Mr. JOHN CORNELL officiated as Secretary. A Committe consisting of Messrs. CHARLES WILEY, MICHAEL OREAN and M. DAVEY was appointed to report a list of permanent officers at the next meeting. The Committee was also instructed to report resolutions defining the position ot the Club. Some conversation took place in regard to the selection of a permanent meeting room, but no definite action was taken, and the assemblage adjourned for one week.

THE TWENTIETH WARD (BROOKLYN) JOHNSON CLUB.

The second meeting of the Club was held at Una Hall, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street on Thursday evening. Mr. GARRET P. BERGEN presided and Mr. JAMES COURTNEY officiated as Secretary. Mr. C. W. ROBB was elected Vice-President of the Fifth District, and Mr. N. WARING Vice-President of the Sixth District; thus completing the permanent organization. The report of the Committee on Framing Constitution and By-Laws being called for was read. Objection being taken to the proposed title of the Club, which reads, "The Twentieth Ward National Democratic Republican Association a motion to reconsider was carried, and the title "The National Union Johnson Club of the Twentieth Ward," unanimously adopted. The preamble avowing the object of the Club to be the indorsing and carrying out of the principles announced by the Philadelphia Convention, was passed. A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Ostrander, Charles Kirby, John P. Gregson, P. Doyle and Capt. Cooper was appointed; as was also an Executive Committee composed of Messrs. N. F. WARING, JAMES EVANS, HENRY WHITING, HENRY HARTEAU, and THOMAS COLGAN. Messrs. JOHN MCCOOMBS and S. M. OSTRANDER were appointed Inspecters, to attend the Ward Primary Meeting, on Tuesday evening next, to act in conjunction with the three Democratic Inspectors. A Committee of five were appointed to select persons for whom the members are instructed to vote on the Primary. The following gentlemen were selected—Messrs. MICHAEL MALONE, JOHN LYND, and P. G. CORNELL, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

Reopening the Churches.

To-day most of the churches which have been closed during the recess of the Summer months will be reopened. Some of those who have been wont to frequent the portals of Zion will resume their places, while others will remain at the Branch, or at Saratoga, or among the White Mountains, or somewhere else, in order to get the benefit of the latest breeze from the ocean, or the last breath of rustic purity. City homes have been brushed down, carpets have been swept, furniture has been dusted, Winter's coal laid away in the cellars, and all the preliminary preparations made for the Fall and Winter campaign of worship and pleasure. The city missionary style of preaching in parlors at watering places on Sundays cannot be tolerated any longer, and so we turn our footsteps, clad in our best habiliments of latest cut and hang, on Sunday morning (this morning) to the place where we have often before sat and listened to the many counsels which have been often resolved to be obeyed, but which have frequently been forgotten. Our pastors have been to the mountains and the lakes, drinking in inspiration and enjoying the out-door bounties of God's providence in a way that refreshes one to read about. The religious weeklies have abounded in the outgushings of the good dominie's soul to the few straggling unfortunate parishioners at home who had to spend the Summer in town, some making money (no reference to counterfeiters) and some making newspapers, telling them how glorious God is in the country—how delightfully he spreads out his wings on the lakes and hovers among the mountains and condescends to lodge in the valleys when humble ministers of the gospel are permitted to hold sweet communion with him, and are aided in their contemplations of his greatness, goodness, and glory. Meantime, we have, with the assistance of the Board of Health and its strong arm of sanitary science, been fighting the demon, cholera, inch by inch, until we have succeeded in setting the house in order and making it once more safe for habitation. The people who returned yesterday, and are to be at church to-day, should not only be thankful, but their gratitude ought to be manifested by adopting the cleanly habits we have been cultivating in their absence. Some of the people who were determined to avert the pestilential calamity, fled the City early in the season. They did well; but some crossed the sea and set themselves in the jaws of death. One amiable lady went to Paris, and yesterday Dr. HARRIS signed a permit for the landing of her body from the steamship. She died of cholera. Others have perished, whose bodies will never return, the sanitary laws of the other side preventing such transmission. So, as we enter church to-day, we will observe vacant seats, the former occupants of which will never sit there again. Pastors and people will meet reinvigorated and refreshed for the mutual labors of another year. The sins of the City will be assailed once more. The movement for a branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which was inaugurated by Dr. McCosh in May last, will probably be an early subject for consideration. The City Mission enterprise will be strengthened by the hands of attentive and benevolent ladies who return to the work. Sunday-school classes will to-day greet their teachers, who have been absent during the recess. New life will manifest itself all over the vineyard, and the literature of the pulpit, with its new impulse, will seek its way to the hearts of hearers, more ready to receive than ever before.

Among the churches announced to be reopened to-day are the following:

St. George's, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector, at Irving Hall, 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Broadway Tabernacle, pulpit supplied by Rev. Dr. Shedd, of Union Theological Seminary, 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

Church of the Covenant, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, Pastor, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

French Evangelical Church, No. 9 University-place, Rev. G. Mosseau des Islets, 10.30 A. M.

Universalist Church, Bleecker-street, Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, Rev. Dr. Archibald, Pastor elect, 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Forty-sixth-street, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth-street, preaching by Rev. G. J. Mingins, 10:30 A.M., and 7:45 P. M.

Sixth Universalist Church, Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor, 10:30 A. M.

West Twenty-third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Clark, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Scotch Church, Rev. Dr. Thomson, Chapel of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Memorial Church, Hammond-street, Rev. R. G. Quennell, Rector, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Cannon-street Baptist Church, Rev. E. K. Fuller, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Northwest Reform Protestant Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches have not been closed at all, but the pastors and members have been absent. To-day there will be a happy reunion.

In Brooklyn many of the churches which have been closed for six weeks are to be reopened. All the churches in both cities will be opened next Sunday.

Somewhat Exuberated.

Some men, when they take too much liquor, become exceedingly funny. Bacchus and Momus seize upon them at the same moment, and while under the control of these jolly gods, they do and say things worthy of the best low comedy man on the stage. The man who was drunk, and on retiring for the night put the candle to bed and then blew himself out, was one of these. Another appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday. On Friday evening a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing, middle-aged man was arrested for being intoxicated in the street. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where, after being locked up and sobered off, he was discharged. He gave his name as JOHN FISHER, said he was a stranger in the City, and was "seeing the metropolitan elephant." Yesterday afternoon the same individual walked into Superintendent KENNEDY's office, while that officer was in conversation with Capt. YOUNG and several other persons. FISHER had evidently been on another tour of sight-seeing, for Bacchus had again got the better of him, and Momus was inclined to use him a little also. FISHER, like the ostrich, thought because he could not recognize any one that no one could recognize him. Assuming as near an upright and dignified position as possible under the circumstances, with great deliberation he said:

I—wish—to—know—of—you—gentlemen—if—a—man—a—young—man—a—good—looking—man—a—man—named—JOHN FISHER—was—brought—in—here—last—night—for—being—a—little—ex-ex-exu-exuberated—exuberated—is the word, genlemum.

FISHER's speech was a little thick, and his tongue rolled his words all out of shape, to the great amusement of his listeners.

Capt. YOUNG, with all the pompous dignity of which he is capable, replied: "Yes, Sir, such a man was brought in here considerably intoxicated."

FISHER—swaying backward and forward and laughingly chuckling—Ha! ha! ha! That's—a—good—joke—that—man's—that—good-looking—man's—my friend—but—you're—mistaken—my—fat—friend—he wasn't—intoxicated—he—wasn't—tight—did—you—see—him—my—festive—Falstaff?

Capt. YOUNG—Yes, sir, I saw him.

FISHER—Well—now—old—corporosity—do—you—really—think—that—man—that—good-looking—man—was—ex-ex-exu-exuberated—exuberated is the word, genlemum?

Capt. YOUNG—Just step with me, sir; I've got a man in the other room who is just about as tight as your good-looking friend was.

FISHER consented, and Capt. YOUNG led him into another room and brought him up full front to a large looking-glass.

Capt. YOUNG—Your friend, sir, was in the same condition that man is you see there, and looked very much like him.

FISHER—After satisfying himself that the man in the glass was under the influence of liquor—Well, my—jolly—old—cock—if—you—say—my—friend—JOHN—FISHER—was—d——d—drunk—then——and—I—guess—he—is—now——and—I—say—old—feller—I'm—JOHN—FISHER—was—as—tight—as—that—fellow—then—is—I—say—JOHN—FISHER—and—I'm—my—own—friend—that—good—looking—man—less—go—take—a—drink—good—JOHN—FISHER.

Mr. FISHER was not considered in a fit condition to go out in the street, so he was quietly put to bed in one of the cells till he should get sober. As the key was turned upon him he was heard to mutter "that if they didn't carry off the keyhole he would pick the lock."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP AND SILVER BALL—ACTIVE OF NEWARK VS. ALLIANCE OF NEW-YORK.

The Active Club played its second game for the championship on the 29th, with the Alliance Club of New-York. The game was a good one both in the field and at the bat, but more particularly the latter. This makes the sixth ball the Actives have added to their trophies this season. We annex the score in full:

ALLIANCE.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Devlin, 1st b.	2	3	Beans, 2d b.	4	6
Sterns, s. s.	1	4	Fitzgerald, c	4	6
Tracy, c.	3	2	Lines, l. f.	1	8
Burns, l. f.	6	0	Ehlers, r. f.	4	6
Cushman, 3d b.	2	4	Harrison, 1st b.	2	7
Gardner, c. f.	5	1	Quimby, 3d b.	3	6
Perrin, 2d b.	2	3	Petit, c. f.	5	4
Vogel, r. f.	5	0	Fell, p.	2	6
Horton, p.	1	3	Hayes, s. s.	2	5
Total	27	20	Total	27	54

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Alliance	3	1	0	3	1	4	6	6	2—20
Actives	5	6	10	1	8	4	13	3	4—54

Passed Balls—Tracy, 11, Fitzgerald, 9.
Home Runs—Beans, 2; Fitzgerald, 1; Harrison, 1; Fell, 1; Hayes, 1; Devlin, 2; Tracy, 2. Active, 6; Alliance, 4.
Fly Catches—Alliance—Devlin, 1; Burns, 2; Cushman, 2; Perrin, 2; Horton, 3; Total, 10. Active—Fitzgerald, 4; Lines, 3; Fell, 2; Hayes, 2; Beans, Ehlers, and Quimby, 1 each. Total, 14.
Scorers—Messrs. Clifton and Morton.
Umpire—Mr. Mills, of the Eureka Club.

IRVINGTON VS. CONTEST OF BROOKLYN.

This game, played on Wednesday at Irvington, resulted in favor of the Irvington Club by the following score:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	CONTEST.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, r. f.	3	4	Brown, s. s.	3	2
Walters, p.	2	4	Garney, c. f.	3	1
J. Campbell, c. f.	3	4	Kelley, 1st b.	5	0
Sweasey, 2d b.	4	3	Jones, c.	1	4
Crawford, s. s.	3	3	Van Pelt, l. f.	3	2
H. Campbell, l. f.	3	2	Gibson, r. f.	5	0
Leonard, 3d b.	3	3	Graham, 2d b.	3	2
Burkley, c.	4	2	Shannon, 3d b.	2	2
Lewis, 1st b.	2	4	Davenport, p.	2	1
Total	27	29	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvington	2	1	3	3	0	1	10	7	2—29
Contest	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	6	1—14

Passed balls—Irvington, 10; Contest, 16.
Home runs—H. CAMPBELL, 1; LEWIS, 1.
Fly balls—Irvington, 7; Contest, 8.
Out on bases—Irvington, 12 times; Contest, 12 times.
Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—WM. H. UTTER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BOERUM and EATON.

JEFFERSON OF GREENPOINT VS. SYLVAN OF NEW-JERSEY.

The above match came off on Wednesday, the Jefferson being victors by a score of 29 to 7. After the game the Greenpoint boys were treated to a collation. Below is the score:

JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.	SYLVAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Ward, c.	3	5	Connell, c.	2	2
Clark, r. f.	3	3	Diner, 3d b.	4	1
S. Foulks, l. f.	2	5	Pinker, 2d b.	2	2
Ford, 3d b.	3	5	Hare, p.	3	1
Linch, p.	2	4	Cully, s. s.	3	0
Hoes, 2d b.	2	3	Lawors, 1st b.	4	0
Hughes, 1st b.	2	2	Flinn, r. f.	2	1
T. Foulks, c. f.	5	1	Cronen, l. f.	3	0
Billard, s. s.	5	1	Peoples, c. f.	4	0
Total	27	29	Total	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Jefferson	4	6	1	8	0	3	2	0	5—29
Sylvan	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0—7

Home Runs—Jefferson, 4; Sylvan, 1.
Fly-catches—Jefferson, 8; Sylvan, 7.
Umpire—Mr. S. ALLEN, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BERRY and CONNELL.

THE TIMES VS. THE BIBLE HOUSE.

A social game of base ball was played yesterday at Hoboken, between the pressmen of the TIMES establishment and the employes of the Bible House, resulting in a well-earned victory for the latter, by a score of 29 to 26. The game proved one of the best displays of the season as between amateur players, the score being kept down by fine fielding throughout. The decisions of the umpire were a praiseworthy feature, that personage keeping the players down to their work, which added immensely to the beauties of the game. The following is the score:

TIMES.	Outs.	Runs.	BIBLE HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.
Openshaw, 2d b.	2	3	Martin, c.	2	5
Halloran, p.	3	3	Downing, s. s.	3	4
Roach, s. s.	4	3	Starkey, 1st b.	4	3
Geoghan, c.	2	2	Goldie, p.	2	5
O'Rourke, 3d b.	5	2	Hall, 2d b.	3	4
W. Gallagher, l. f.	2	4	Connolly, 3d b.	5	2
Gallagher, 1st b.	4	2	Kelley, l. f.	4	3
Allison, r. f.	2	4	Marstun, r. f.	5	1
Melve, c. f.	4	3	Peasell, c. f.	5	2
Total	27	26	Total	27	29

Fly-catches—Times, 9; Bible House, 6.
Home Runs—Bible House, 2.
Umpire—Mr. GEDNEY, of the Perseverance Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SULLIVAN and EMERY.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT AT AUBURN, N. Y.

We learn from the Auburn *Advertiser and Union*, that a grand tournament between the principal Base Ball clubs of this State, west of and including Albany, is in contemplation, to commence on the Fair grounds in Auburn City, about the eighteenth of September next, and continues four days. The prizes to be competed for by the clubs are as follows: Gold ball, $500; silver ball, $150; rosewood ball case, $100; fine score book; fifty dollars to each best catcher, pitcher, base-runner, fielder, batter and thrower. Eighteen associations have already been invited to participate. The occasion will be one of great interest to the admirers of the national game, and is the first tournament ever arranged in that neighborhood.

The Cholera.

The following cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday:

1. BRIDGET SULLIVAN, aged 30 years, No. 31 Mulberry-street; died August 31.
2. MARY DONOHOE, aged 39 years, Ireland, No. 357 West Sixteenth-street.
3. Mrs. ROSSER, No. 13 Hester-street.

Since last report from Ward's Island there has been one admission, no deaths, and three patients remaining.

The following is the report from Battery Hospital:

Remaining at last report	13
Admitted since	2—15
Discharged	2
Died	2—4
Remaining Sept. 1	11

ADMITTED.

1. PETER GLENN, aged 10 years, United States, No. 127 East Eleventh street. Choleraic diarrhœa.
2. MARY ANN GLENN, aged 8 years, United States, No. 127 East Eleventh street. Choleraic diarrhœa.

DISCHARGED.

1. JANE ANDERSON, aged 28 years, United States, No. 28 Leonard street. Cholera.
2. MARY FARRELL, aged 22, Ireland, Brooklyn Ferry boat. Cholera morbus.

DIED.

1. AH CHEE, aged 26, China, No. 14 Baxter street. Cholera.
2. FANNY MURPHY, aged 34 years, Ireland, No. 22 Roosevelt street.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining at last report	8
Admitted since	0—8
Discharged	1
Remaining, Sept. 1	7

DISCHARGED.

1. ANN SMITH, convalescent.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The following permits were granted in the 24 hours ending at 2 P. M. yesterday, for the burial of persons who had died of cholera:

1. WILLIAM MULLIGAN, aged 37, Ireland, Thirty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
2. WILLIAM RENCHEER, aged 29, Germany, Battery Hospital.
3. Ah Chee, aged 26, China, Battery Hospital.
4. FANNY MURPHY, aged 34, Ireland, Battery Hospital.
5. CHRISTOPHER KUBLER, aged 58, Germany, Tenth-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
6. EUGENE SHERIDAN, aged 9, United States, No. 250 Mott-street.
7. PATRICK GLYNN, aged 42, Ireland, No. 127 East Eleventh-street.

BROOKLYN

The total number of deaths by cholera during the past week will scarcely exceed 20, being about half the number reported the week previous. Three new cases only were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, as follows:

Mrs. PEOPLES, aged 40, No. 125 East Baltic-street; removed to hospital; in a critical condition.

PATRICK HOLMES, aged 18, No. 22 Raymond-street; died 1st inst.

Mrs. MARY HICKEY, aged 41, southwest corner Hamilton-avenue and Court-street; in collapse 1st inst.

The Fall Fevers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people who are out of town, and their houses in possession of servants, often on their return home are attacked with fever.

The accumulation of garbage, &c., which I have seen discharged from the houses of our most sanitary citizens, only a few days before the family come to town, would make one thousand healthy people fresh from the country sick, now ask the question? You out of town people, what is the state of your houses now and during the Summer seasons? J. E. S.

The Whisky Law.

The new Revenue Law touching the manufacture of whisky came into operation yesterday. Owing to the fact that distillers have up to this time received no official notice from Washington, nor the expected instructions as to the interpretation of the new law, there is considerable excitement among them. It is expected, however, that the arrangements of the Department will be completed within fourteen days, during which time it is understood that distillers may continue to run, but cannot sell from the distilleries.

Sections 27 and 28 of the new law provide that every distiller must at his own expense provide a warehouse for the storage of his whisky, subject to the custody of the Government officials; and further, that there shall be general bonded warehouses where whisky may be sent for keeping.

The law clearly forbids the selling of whisky from any other than a bonded warehouse. The penalty for the infringement of this law being a severe one—fine and imprisonment. This feature of the law is considered to be now in action.

To repeat, whisky can no longer be removed from the distilleries until the warehouses are prepared in accordance with the law, and custodians of the same appointed; but distillers may continue to run pending these arrangements.

Departure of Queen Emma.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands left this port yesterday in the steamer *New-York*, for San Francisco, *en route* for her home. It had been the intention of Queen EMMA to visit the principal cities of the United States, and she had accepted invitations from Boston and elsewhere; but while at Montreal she received intelligence of the death of her mother, which induced her to reconsider her purpose and set out immediately for home.

On her return to this city, Collector SMYTHE at once extended to her the proper hospitalities, but no persuasion could induce her to defer her journey till the sailing of another steamer.

Yesterday, in company with Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, Miss GRINNELL, and Mrs. ODELL, the Queen drove down to the steamer, and was received by the Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Captain and other officers of the vessel.

Collector SMYTHE bid the Queen farewell, and the Queen in reply said that she had been pleased beyond power of expression at the cordial reception which she had met; and she was grateful to the American people for their kindness. It almost broke her heart, she added, to leave so abruptly, for she had learned during her short visit here to love our people. She then acknowledged the courtesy with which she had been treated by the Collector, and assured him of her best wishes for himself and the great Government which he represented.

Queen EMMA goes out as the guest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT — SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE GILBERT. — THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—The Sheriff of Richmond County on Friday made the following return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge LOTT, in the case of ANNIE E. HARDENBURGH, arrested and confined in Richmond County Jail, on suspicion of causing the death of her husband by means of poison:

In the matter of ANNIE E. HARDENBURGH, a prisoner, &c. In the above matter, a Coroner's inquest has been concluded in the case for which the above party was held. There being no evidence of poison in the analysis rendered by Prof. DRAPER, and there being no evidence against the said party, the Coroner's Jury rendered that deceased died from natural causes. The Coroner, on the rendition of said verdict, discharged the said ANNIE E. HARDENBURGH, so that I have nobody to produce at the adjourned day.

A. WYNANT,
Sheriff of Richmond County.

The People ex rel. John Bradley vs. John C. Shaw, Oscar F. Shaw and James O. Fabb.—Motion to confirm the report of Referee.—This case grows out of the alleged excessive charge of counsel as attorneys for the appelant in the case of salvage, the appelant and some ninety other sailors having assisted in saving the ship *Alhambra*. The attorneys, Messrs. SHAW & FABB, collected about $6,000, out of which, after the expenses were paid, only about $2,000 remained for their clients. The matter was submitted to Mr. SAML. F. JONES, referee, to decide upon what was a proper charge for the services, and he reduced the counsel fee from $3,000 to $1,300. Mr. J. NEILSON appeared for appellant, and moved to confirm the report of the referee, recommending the matter to the Judge's particular consideration, on the ground that the appelant was a sailor and under the special protection of the Court. The motion was opposed by Mr. GERARD, for respondent. The papers were submitted to the Court. Decision reserved.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon a little girl named CATHARINE FUNCHA, aged 12 years, having ascended to the second story of an unfinished building in Carlton-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, accidentally fell through an opening in the floor and sustained injuries of a fatal character. She was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer MURRAY of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, where she died in a few hours thereafter. The parents of deceased reside at No. 112 Navy-street.

TEMPERANCE MEETING ON FORT GREENE.—The Kings County Temperance Association, composed of delegates from a number of the temperance organizations in the city, will inaugurate this day, on Fort Greene, a series of meetings in advocacy of the good cause. The "Sons" and Father Matthew Associations will be strongly represented. Addresses will be made, and popular temperance hymns, set to familiar airs will be sung, such as Auld Lang Syne, Lilly Dale, the Wearing of the Green, etc. Dr. VREELAND, Rev. Mr. HICKS, and others will participate in the exercises.

THE FURMAN-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Coroner LYNCH empanneled a jury yesterday, in the case of PATRICK MCGANN, who died at the Long Island College Hospital on Friday, from the effects of a wound in the head, caused by a pistol ball which was fired by EUGENE FERGUS, in Furman-street, near State-street, on the evening of the 6th ult. The investigation will commence on Monday.

WORK OF THE POLICE.—The Police of this city made a total of 491 arrests during the week ending Sept. 1. The number of lost children taken in charge by the Police during the past month and restored to their parents, was 120.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of this city will be reopened on Monday the 10th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF AN OMNIBUS AND HORSES.—Two men were arrested in Newark and committed Saturday morning to await a requisition, charged with stealing two horses and an omnibus belonging to Lent's Cortland-street Ferry Broadway and Second-street line. The accused very cooly got upon the omnibus box at the stand at the ferry and drove over to Jersey City, after which they proceeded *via* the plank road to Newark. The vehicle was noticed as it passed through the streets of Jersey City, but it was supposed it was chartered for a pic-nic, hence it did not attract much attention.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City, on Saturday morning, committed for trial a man named RICHARD DWYER *alias* Vanderbilt *alias* Davis, charged with having attempted to swindle FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-street, of $150 worth of signal rockets, and a brass foundry in Greene-street, Jersey City, of a quantity of brass findings. The prisoner pretended to be a nephew of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and is said to have perpetrated several swindles successfully.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARIES.—Two daylight burglaries were committed in Jersey City Saturday. The residences of SAMUEL BRIDGART, No. 97 York-street, and J. L. SHANER, No. 239 South Fourth-street, were entered by means of false keys, during the absence of the families. From the former house $24 in money and some wearing apparel were stolen, and from the latter about $250 worth of clothing were stolen. The thieves escaped in both instances.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, name unknown, supposed to be a midshipman, fell from the 9:30 train from Newark to Jersey City, in the vicinity of the Deep Cut, at Bergen, and was severely injured. The wheel passed over the left foot, mashing it almost to a jelly and rendering amputation unavoidable. He was brought to Jersey City on the train in a state of insensibility and sent to the New-York Hospital.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—Collector A. H. WALLIS reports the following as the amount of revenue collected in the Fifth District, New-Jersey, for the month of August: Newark, $660,694 71; Jersey City, $387,966 32; total, $1,004,661 03.

THE HEALTH OF SENATOR WRIGHT.—Senator WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, passed through Jersey City Saturday morning, *en route* for his home in Newark. The Senator was very low and sinking rapidly. He was attended by two physicians. It was thought he could not long survive.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 1.—*In steamship Arago, for Havre.*—Mrs. Postmaster-General Randall, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Post, Miss Post, Mr. Hy. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mack, Miss J. H. Sonderwick, Master A. Mack and Miss Mack, Mrs. A. Tagliardi, Mrs. Fleischman, Miss Fleischman, Misses Louise, Ellen and Kate Foote and Master G. W. Foote, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. Cyrus Woodman, Miss Mary Woodman, Masters Walter and E. Woodward, Mr. J. Kendall, A. B. Kellogg, Miss McMahon, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Loran, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tompkins, Master Tompkins, Mrs. Van Nest and servant, Mrs. M. C. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Blancan, Miss Blancan, M. D. F. Korkhammer, L. Fleury, Miss Rose Fleury, Jacob Gruber, Mr. Domien, D. Cutter, B. Bates, Master Bates, Mrs. Durand, servant and child, T. Tillot and daughter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Keese, 4 children and maid.

Sept. 1.—In steamship City of Paris for Liverpool—Mrs. Hudson, Miss Oliver, Mary Whitehead, Mrs. Ann Hession, Mrs. David Coghlan, Rev. J. G. Geddes, wife and son, Miss Grasett, Miss McLarin, Miss Lowe, Rev. C. W. Denison and wife, of London, Miguel A. Duque, Juan F. Pacheco and servant, Rev. J. Hammond Anton, Aub. R. Bascones, Mr. Seymour, H. Livingston, John Hession and wife, James Moire, Gen. F. A. Starring, William Leslie, Arthur Palmer, Edward Burrell, P. T. Hession, Mrs. Chapman and daughter, Mrs. George T. Gilbert and Miss Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Snyder, John Webster, David Henderson and wife, Mary, George, Harriet and Andrew Henderson, Wm. Gadsden, C. Gadsden and son, C. W. Miller, Miss S. Simonson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Douglass, F. D. Richards, O. B. Young, Charles Hardinge, Hamilton; W. W. Tapscott, New-York; David Thomas and wife, Mr. Cahill, F. D. Taylor, Mrs. F. G. Moore and child, M. H. W. Fox, Edward Tague, Benjamin Inch, S. E. Johns, W. Puckey, Miguel J. and Juan Glesias, William Vermet, William Noonen, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Richard Gaughram and niece, Jas. and John Reid, N. C. Chapman, J. B. Stark, Lewis Dents and son, A. E. Lagrave, J. R. Woodwell, George Henry, C. H. Wolff, J. B. Clough.

SEPT. 1.—*In Steamship Iowa, for Liverpool and Glasgow*—Paul Shuk, Glasgow; Isaac S. Williams, Philadelphia; George McKerron, Greenock; Chas. Stewart, lady and child, Sacramento; John M. Collins, Francis Butler, Chicago; William Brown, New-York; James Mackee, Jr., Edinburgh; W. H. Macnaughton, New-York; William Williamson, New-York; John D. Little, Liverpool; Miss J. Cunningham, New-York; Miss Nelly Cunningham, New-York; Miss Haggerty, New-York; Mrs. Wagman, Henry Dodson, New-York; Mrs. Weshart, Miss Weshart, and others in the steerage.

In steamship New-York, for Aspinwall, &c.—Queen Emma and suite, Maj.-Gen. Stahl, O. C. Kennedy, wife, infant and nurse; Warren Gardner, S. D. Hastings, Bishop Kavanagh, wife and child; Miss Munsell, Miss Endicott, P. R. Foster and wife, Rev. Joseph Owens, Frank W. Page, Miss Ruth Munsell, Mrs. J. M. Smith and infant; Jackson Temple, H. E. Deane, J. C. Moore, S. P. Thompson, M. J. O'Connor and wife, Joseph Carrigan, Mrs. Dr. Alex. M. Vedder, D. E. Crane, Mr. Evans and wife, Miss E. A. Klurk, H. D. Van Wyck, Chas. D. Partridge, E. H. Woods, wife, servant and family, Miss Nancy Woods, Miss Clara Barker, J. O. Doherty, Warren Cogswell and wife, L. P. Higbee and wife, Capt. Oliver Spencer, H. A. P. Carter and wife, Miss Elizabeth Norris, Rev. Charles E. Miller, J. D. Hawks, George A. Browne, Henry M Goodman, Wm. Wilcox, William Casquet, Rev. T. M. Johnson, Conn T. Smith, Capt. Samuel Green, Col. Thomas Gray, Mrs. Hopley and 2 children, John B. Wilson, Miss Rutherford, John Caragan, A. M. Simpson, Prof. C. H. Collins, wife and family; C. S. Blake, Wm. Krocner, Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Jamella Davis, W. R. Cantwell, H. M. Murphy, R. G. Morrow, M. J. McCaffrey, Sergt. B. F. Hobart, Geo. Phillips, Willard Whitty and wife, John Alsop and wife, Michael Ruth, Winfield Kerrigan, Mrs. Fitger, F. Jansen and wife, George Lehman, Mrs. Rooney and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—J. Ad. Rozier, wife and three children, Geo. S. Mandeville, Geo. W. Sizer, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mead and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, nurse and child, Miss Powhs, L. Simon and servant, Mrs. B. Schwab, Mrs. J. L. Spalding, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. A. F. Shepard, Mrs. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gentry, James Leahy, J. Kraft, B. Abrahams, Sandford Biddle, Judge McGarey and lady, E. G. Phelps, W. Sayles, L. J. Sulke, James Ross, Edward S. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Brown, C. T. Clark, A. M. Clark, P. H. Lynch, D. W. Kane, W. Giles, E. Trucby, lady and infant, G. E. Cozza, F. J. Gambler, Thomas J. Brinnal, J. D. Ragen and wife, J. P. Farrell and wife, F. James, T. S. Madison, R. S. Gilbert, Joseph Potasi, M. T. Merrill, D. A. Walsh—and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Mr. Davis, wife and child, John Schimp, Ben Nelson, Mrs. Craig and friend, Col. Blauchard, Miss Emma Quick, Mrs. Philip Steiner, Phelix Saron, M. Doyle, Robt. Morris, J. Pitkin, E. C. Daly, A. Townsend, M. Tiglie, T. R. Chanery, Geo. L. Bloomfield, Thos. L. Maxwell, J. L. Randall, D. Morris, H. G. Adams, Wm. Bennett, Jos. Thornton, J. Baxter, M. McGillery, M. Mitos, G. Legan, J. M. Read, L. Williams, S. Horton, W. S. Smith.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. K. Bogarm and child, Col. L. T. Barney, Capt. J. E. Thoradike, A. A. Barney, M. Brummer, W. L. Apthorp, Thos. Hussey, E. Rutledge, H. R. Washburn, Geo. Steiger and wife, T. D. Cordes, J. Spivey, R. H. Footman, G. Eberhard, Thos. Byrne, G. Griffin, W. Henderson, E. W. Clark, M. E. Barnett, C. L. Darby and wife, H. B. King, J. W. Jenkins, David Bing, Wm. Clothier, Mrs. S. A. B. Adams, Alex. Lochead, J. Bernhard, Mrs. T. Bessan, Miss Brown, Geo. O. Marcy, J. H. Coyle, Dennis Brosman, John A. Lewis, N. Lovell, J. H. Langley, Mrs. Rowe and 2 children, Thos. Gormand, R. Ward, wife and child, W. S. Burdick, T. Hanser, E. B. Mott, Miss S. B. Darby, D. A. Howland, T. Adams, Thos. Brett.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ladona, from Galveston and Key West—Col. E. D. Mason, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. B. Koot and daughter, Mrs. Van Sickle and son, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Auchincloss and wife, E. R. McLaughlin. From Key West—Major E. D. Kinzer, Capt. Edwards, T. B. Renshaw, Mrs. Desules and child, J. J. Canfield and son, Raphael Perez, Michal Crosse.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Ready and child, John P. Becker, Mrs. McConnell and 2 children, F. O. Taylor, Miss Ritter and child, C. A. Roome, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Seymour, W. W. Tyler, A. J. Fullmer and wife, Mrs. R. Lear, W. W. Hoff, W. Gormeley, John P. Varien, D. R. Ames, Thos. Moir, J. Simon, S. T. Read, Capt. E. Barston, H. D. Stone, W. C. Edward.

SEPT. 1—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London and Havre*—Mrs. G. Allen and family, Mrs. and Misses (2) Vogle, John Ross, Mrs. E. E. Ensigne, Mrs. D. Vale, Miss Fuminy, H. Brant, S. H. Atkins, H. Lowe, Geo. Wakely, G. G. Robinson, Mr. Larsen, Mrs. Larsen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 27 | Sun sets..... 6 31 | Moon rises... 11 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 28 | Gov. Island. 2 17 | Hell Gate.... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Mercedita, Williams, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; New-York, Weir, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Thames, Swift, Georgetown, D. C., R. Lowden; Evening Star, Knapp, New-Orleans, C. R. Garrison; Gen. Meade, Berry, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Valley City, Tomm, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand.

Steamers Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Commodore, Grozier, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman; Polar Star, West, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Sylph, Harriman, Norfolk, Thayer & Sargent; Reina del Sud, (Argt.,) Kenney, Cow Bay, Blossom Bros; Teresa, (Hol.,) De Velden, Curacao and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phillips & Co.; Volant, Regan, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; H. D. Brookman, Parker, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs A. G. Jewett, Reid, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Annie, (Br.,) Carter, St. John, N. B., Holyoke & Murray; Centaur, Marston, Nassau, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Celestina, Shepard, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; E. J. Merrill, Barlow, Norwich, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Horace L., Frances, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Lewisville, (Br.,) Dernier, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Eagle, Henderson, Jacksonville, D. L. Mills & Co.; M. Fillmore, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ed. Slade, Cropper, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Adaliza, Loveland, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Satterlee, Alden, Apalachicola, J. Smith & Co.; Ocean Wave, Zoluh, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Lilly, Stetson, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloops F. Brown, Wrightman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; John Henry, Ward, Bridgeport, C. H. Allen.

Arrived.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Galveston Aug. 18, via Key West 6½ ds., with cotton, wool and specie to C. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 21, 240 miles N. W. of Tortugas, spoke s hr. Henry Edney, from Galveston for Baltimore, 17 ds. out. Brig H. C. Brooks, Boyce, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th, in distress, leaking badly; cargo, lumber, discharged deck-load, and sailed for New-York Aug. 25. The L. brings the first of the new crop of cotton in Texas.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Bellinge, London Aug. 5, and Havre Aug. 18, with mdse. and 438 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug. 26, lat. 47 17, lon. 49 20, several icebergs.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 26, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 28, 20 miles E. of Tortugas, passed a herm. brig, showing a blue flag with white R.

Steamship Margaret, Watlington, Mobile Aug. 11, via Charleston 28th, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Put into Charleston for coal.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Missouri, Edwards, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Wm. & A. Nelson.

Ship St. Lawrence, (of Stanley,) Nichols, Callao May 2, with guano to R. C. Ferguson.

Ship Lord Brougham, (Hamb.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 232 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had four deaths on the passage.

Bark Chilton, Stafford, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett Son & Co.

Brig Solferino, (of Turks Island,) Warren, Demarara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Henry de Cordova & Co. Brig Madonna sailed for Turks Island Aug. 5; brig Elsie, for Inagua 9th, and India, for Barbados 12th.

Brig John Stevens, Chase, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Geo. Downes, (Br.,) Lanfare, Nevis 17 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Kurea, (of P. E. I.,) Sprague, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Asia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gaudin, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford. Aug. 23, lat. 35, lon. 71 01, had a heavy squall from W. N. W., lasting only half an hour; split the upper and lower topsails, foresail, jib, foretopmast-staysail and mainsail.

Brig Electra, Jackman, St. Lucia 20 ds., with sugar to Greene & Currie.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, Me.,) Bickmore, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Fawn, Durkee, Manzanilla 22 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Nassau 11 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Douglas.

Schr. H. Brewster, Hawkins, Carthagena 21 ds., with mahogany to A. Abbott.

Schr. Ida J., Sadler, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Delaware, Wilson, Milton, for Taunton.
Schr. H. Willets, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Adrian, Emery, Willet's Point.
Schr. New-Zealand, Forahn, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Valhalla, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. A. Bradford, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. E. M. Welles, ——, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Teutonia, America, City of Paris, The Queen, Iowa, New-York, Fung Shuey, Evening Star, Gen. Meade, San Salvador, Saragossa, C. W. Lord, Hatteras, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. steamers Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah; Glaucus, from New-York; Mary Sanford, do.

Spoken, &c.

Merrimac—bark, steering S. S. E., Aug. 23, lat. 33 25, lon. 69.

Palestine—Br. bark, from London for Swan Island, Australia, July 1, lat. 27 22, lon. 28 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 16, barks Glasgow, for New-York, ldg.; Cyrene, do. do.

At Demarara, Aug. 11, brig Kate Freeman, for New-York in 4 days.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 515, Sept. 1, 1866.
49, 60, 40, 35, 9, 61, 53, 75, 14, 2, 46, 41, 27.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 516, Sept. 1, 1866.
17, 37, 70, 69, 30, 57, 41, 65, 23, 21, 58, 20, 73.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 415, Sept. 1, 1866.
58, 37, 68, 52, 66, 57, 47, 72, 38, 27, 21, 24, 13.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 416, Sept. 1, 1866.
37, 27, 61, 16, 77, 50, 25, 22, 65, 68, 28, 10, 13.

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